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## LATE NEWS

### Spanish Plane Crashes in Sea

MADRID (AP) — A Spanish Air Force transport plane crashed Friday into the sea off the coast of Equatorial Guinea, killing all 18 persons on board, Spanish Foreign Ministry officials said.

The victims on the Aviocar plane, which crashed shortly after takeoff from Bata, were three Spanish crewmen, 11 Spaniards working for the West African nation's government and four children of Equatorial Guinea's education minister.

## INSIDE TODAY



Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes will race New Zealand for the right to challenge for yachting's America's Cup. Page 6.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ Britain's political parties are hawking holiday wares to their constituents. Page 2.

■ Debts from past campaigns haunt former U.S. presidential candidates. Page 3.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The dollar fell sharply, closing at a six-year low against the Deutsche mark. Page 11.

## ON MONDAY

A roundup of 1986 trading of U.S. stocks and mutual funds.

## U.S. Sets Tariffs on 8 Nations

### Taiwan, Brazil, South Korea Among Targets

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Friday that it was ending duty-free status for \$3 billion in imports from Taiwan, South Korea and other developing countries and was eliminating entirely the duty-free eligibility of Nicaragua, Paraguay and Romania.

The three countries were penalized because of their poor records on worker rights, the U.S. government said. Nicaragua has virtually no trade with the United States because of the U.S. embargo.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, detailed President Ronald Reagan's decision to begin imposing 5-to-7 percent tariffs on 290 products from eight countries.

Mr. Yeutter said this represented "a correction" toward shifting duty-free status to countries with "greater need."

The action was regarded as another sign of the Reagan administration's increasingly tough stance on trade issues. On Tuesday, the United States announced that it would impose 200-percent tariffs on some European Community imports in a dispute over feed grain sales.

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday would impose tariffs on more than \$2 billion in imports, from Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina and Yugoslavia.



Thousands of students marched toward the center of Beijing to demand the release of protesters detained by police.

## Beijing Accuses VOA of Inciting Protests

United Press International  
BEIJING — China's official media published reports Friday calling for severe punishment of "enemies" who led a demonstration for democracy Thursday, and it accused the Voice of America of interfering with efforts to end student unrest.

Students at Beijing University, the main participants in illegal, daylong protests that ended before dawn Friday, accused China's leaders of failing to understand the nation's youth.

The Beijing Ribao daily newspaper said 2,000 people who staged a 20-minute march in Tiananmen Square at noon Thursday shouted slogans in support of China's Communist system, "thinking that in this way, they could break the regulations on demonstrations."

television interviewed a school principal, farmers, an engineer and students. All said the students should return to their studies and that the demonstrations damaged national unity.

The People's Daily newspaper said Friday that students in Shanghai who had brought the city to a standstill with protests two weeks ago had changed their thinking.

The paper quoted one student as saying, "We were deceived, our protest stops here."

The Beijing Ribao said protesters who scuffled with police in Tiananmen Square in the center of the capital were "instigated by individuals hostile to the Socialist system."

Wu Jiemin, secretary-general of the Academy of Social Sciences, was quoted as saying that "enemies of the Socialist system are plotting upheaval." Mr. Wu called for "severe punishment."

Most turned back when they were told the detainees had been released, but about 1,000 others completed a 10-mile (16-kilometer) march through the snow-covered streets to Tiananmen Square. They dispersed shortly before dawn Friday.

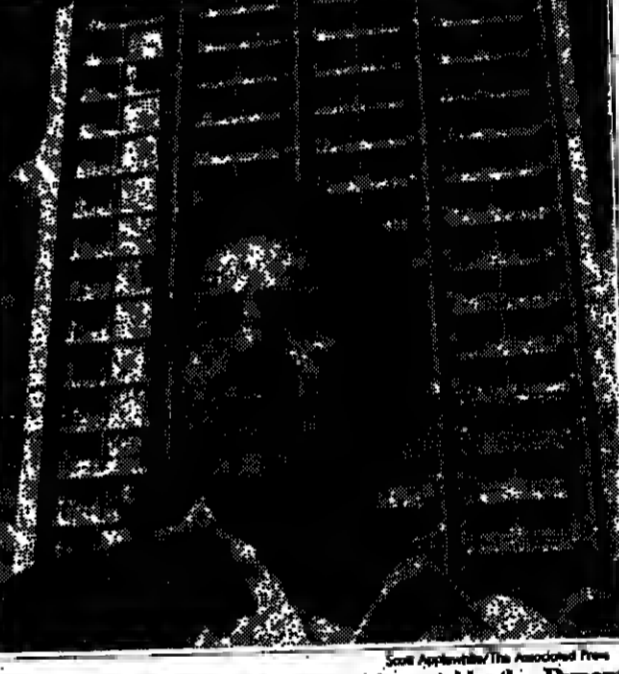
## Death Toll Rises to 82 in San Juan

The Associated Press  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Governor Rafael Hernández Colón said Friday there were indications the New Year's Eve fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel was caused by arson. Emergency workers had recovered 82 bodies by Friday afternoon and continued to search for more.

Sila Calderón, the governor's chief of staff, said that 10 bodies had been recovered Friday.

Reporters taken on a tour of the pool area just below the hotel's casino saw a grim scene of bodies protruding from debris and police and emergency workers, wearing white masks and rubber gloves, searching through the rubble.

Miguel Domenech, executive director of the governmental Puerto Rico Tourism Company, said that other hotels on the island were increasing security in light of official suggestions that the fire may have been set as a result of a labor dispute at the hotel.



Governor Rafael Hernández Colón outside the Dupont Plaza Hotel, where scores of guests were killed in a fire.

## Chad Says It Recaptured Key Oasis From Libyans

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service  
PARIS — Chadian forces recaptured the northern town of Fada on Friday in an attack on Libyan-held territory that seemed to mark a new chapter in the central African country's long war, reports reaching here said.

Agence France-Press reported from Ndjamena, Chad's capital, that President Hissène Habré's soldiers took the settlement in the northeastern desert from a garrison of about 1,000 Libyan troops and several hundred Chadian rebels who are allied with the forces of Colonel Mouammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The report, quoting government sources in Ndjamena, was the first official indication that government units had mounted a substantial offensive into the northern reaches of Chad, which have been in the hands of rebels and their Libyan backers for several years.

statement as a sign that the Habré government, which is backed by France, is seeking to confront Libyan occupation forces despite France's reluctance to become involved in a large-scale conflict.

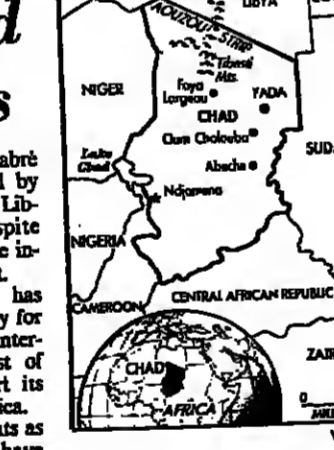
The Chadian war, which has continued in relative obscurity for more than 20 years, has been interpreted as an important test of France's willingness to exert its longstanding influence in Africa.

Leaders of such governments as Ivory Coast and Senegal have asked France to play a stronger role to prevent Libya from extending its control in Chad and to enhance the value of French backing for their own regimes.

The United States has announced a delivery of \$15 million worth of U.S. arms to strengthen Mr. Habré's National Chadian Armed Forces.

President François Mitterrand of France has sent French forces into Chad twice to shore up the government.

But the French government has declared in recent months that it is unwilling to become involved in troop or resupply efforts north of the 16th parallel, which roughly



borders the remote northern area held by the rebels and Libyan occupation forces.

The rebels split last fall, however, putting Libya's role into question. The main rebel group, the National Union Transitional Government headed by former President Goukouni Oueddei, has turned against Colonel Gadhafi and formed an alliance of convenience with Mr. Habré's government forces.

A significantly smaller rebel faction, the Democratic Revolutionary Council of Acheikh Ibn Umar, has retained its links to Libya and fought beside Libyan troops Friday in Fada, the news reports said.

## 3 Are Burned To Death in South Africa

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — Three blacks were burned to death in Soweto, 11 persons were injured during rioting in Durban and a white soldier was shot by black radicals near Johannesburg, South African authorities said Friday.

The violence on Thursday occurred despite a state of emergency in South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

in force since June 12 that was designed to curb unrest, in part by giving security forces wide powers to act without public scrutiny. An estimated 22,000 people have been detained for varying periods without charge or trial during that period.

The Bureau for Information, the government's propaganda arm, said in a bulletin that a black man and a black woman were set on fire by about 20 persons termed "black radicals" in the Emdeeni district of Soweto on Thursday.

Soweto, home to two million people, is the huge, segregated township that provides black labor for white-run Johannesburg.

In another part of Soweto, the bureau said, about 90 persons burned a black woman to death, while in Kwa-Nobuhle township, near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, another black man was found with burns on the head and upper body but was apparently still alive.

Incineration has become a favored form of execution, used often by "comrades," or black militants, against those they deem to be the tools of white authority.

Since September 1984, in the worst convulsion of black revolt in South Africa's recent history, more than 2,300 persons have died in protests and violence.

The Bureau for Information said that early Thursday, "black radicals" opened fire on a white soldier in Alexandra township, a tangled warren of shums and homes located close to Johannesburg's wealthiest suburbs.

The soldier was said to have been seriously wounded. Alexander is one of the most defiant of South Africa's black townships.

## U.S. Says Gorbachev Liberalization May Not Increase Soviet Emigration

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials remain concerned that recent steps by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to liberalize some elements of Soviet society may not touch restrictions on emigration, a major obstacle in relations between the two nations.

Emigration from the Soviet Union generally is heavily restricted, and the State Department estimates that only 30,000 to 40,000 people would be eligible to leave under a new emigration law that took effect Thursday, according to Richard Schifter, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

"I have heard disparaging remarks from Soviet officials about the migration policies of the Brezhnev era, that they were designed and 'what did we get for it?'" Mr. Schifter said in an interview.

He was alluding to the former Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who, as an exception to the general

curbs on emigration, allowed 260,000 Jews to leave from 1969 through 1979.

Soviet officials have said that "they are not going back — no large-scale emigration," Mr. Schifter reported.

Last fall, before the text of the new law became known in the West, a Soviet official hinted vaguely that an increase in emigration was possible, Mr. Schifter said.

Another specialist in the administration speculated the new law would bring a one-time surge in emigration, until the reservoir of those eligible was empty.

The Soviet Union's continuing barriers on free emigration and foreign travel generally have been a counterpoint to relaxation under Mr. Gorbachev in other areas, such as his recent decision to allow Alexander I. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights advocate, to return to Moscow from exile in Gorky.

Other political prisoners have been freed. The press has been given more latitude to debate public

issues, and there has been some loosening of restrictions on film and theater, including some frank productions about the Stalin era.

Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of Soviet politics at Princeton, views this stage as the second chapter of de-Stalinization.

The first chapter, Mr. Cohen said, was the denunciation of Stalin's repressive policies by Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956.

"Gorbachev is trying to rally the intelligentsia that share his values and his views to his side," he said. "I saw with my own eyes people in Moscow. Established reform intelligentsia were just elated."

But if no steps are taken by Mr. Gorbachev to relax movement across the Soviet border, the domestic changes may not affect the political dynamics between Washington and Moscow.

Under U.S. law, the relaxation of emigration restrictions is a prerequisite for easing trade barriers with

See SOVIET, Page 2

## French Strike Becomes Battle of Wills

### Rail Stoppage Pits Unions Against Chirac Government

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service  
PARIS — With French railroad workers refusing government proposals to end a crippling strike that began Dec. 18, a battle of wills seems to be shaping up between the main leftist French labor unions and the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Some analysts said Friday that the unions, sensing that the government was vulnerable to pressure, were trying to continue the strike to produce the maximum possible embarrassment to Mr. Chirac's government.

"If the strike continues today, it's probably because there are other

ambitions, more political, for the action," Pierre Méhaignerie, the transportation minister, said.

"There is certainly — and this seems clear — a desire on the part of some union organizations to call into question the very mission for which the government was chosen by its electorate," he said.

Mr. Méhaignerie was speaking after the unions rejected a government compromise over what had been the main demand of striking workers: that a proposed salary scale based on merit rather than seniority be withdrawn. A government mediator, François Lavionis, said Thursday that the new plan would not be carried out.

But union leaders termed the concession inadequate and called for Friday to be a "day without trains" throughout France, where thousands were making plans to return home after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

In some places, police were called out to clear bands of striking workers from tracks and switching centers that they had occupied in an effort to block the movement of trains.

The state-owned railroad, the SNCF, said that it expected only about one in six trains to operate on long routes and one in eight in the Paris suburbs.

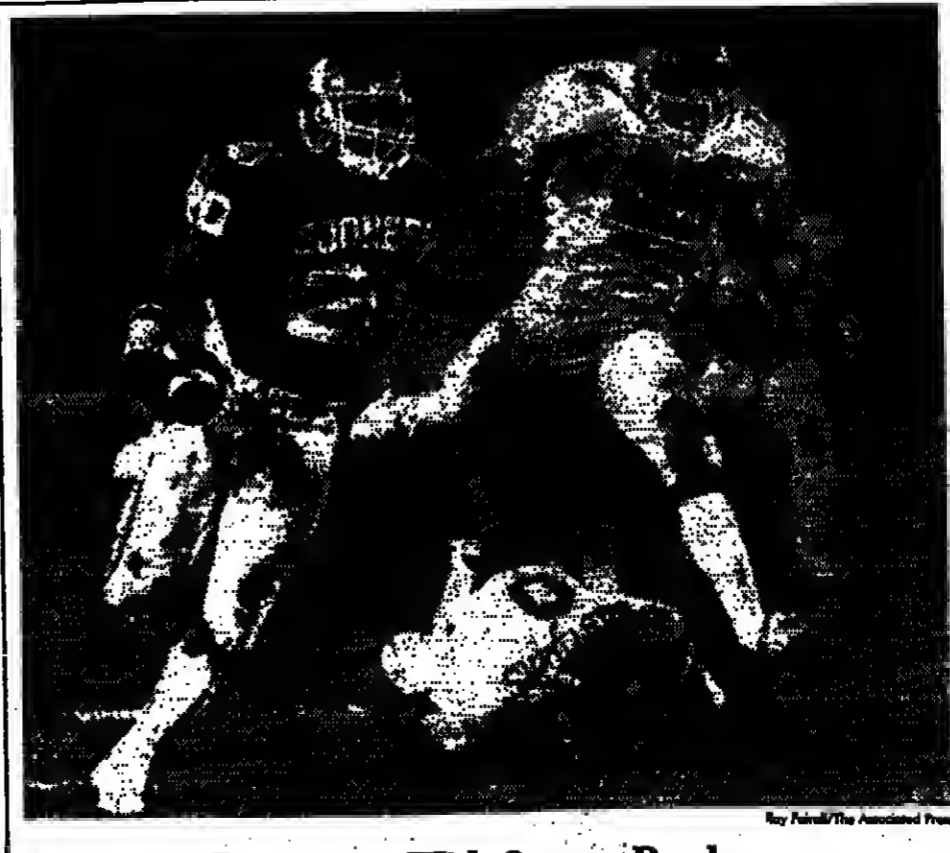
"It's a crazy machine that we no longer control," André Bergeron, the head of Force Ouvrière, a centrist union that has questioned the continuation of the strike, told the newspaper Le Monde. He was referring to the workers' occupations of tracks and switching areas. Raising the possibility that the strike was "taking a political turn," Mr. Bergeron said, "Now, I fear everything."

The confrontation between the huge railroad system and striking workers began as a wildcat walkout just over two weeks ago, organized without the participation of the major unions by train drivers discontented with the proposed stress on merit rather than seniority in promotions.

But the strike's continuation, which was being urged in particular by the Communist-controlled General Labor Confederation, or CGT, and another union, the French Democratic Labor Confederation, or CFTD, has clearly turned into a political problem for the government.

Specifically, analysts said that the unions' action was aimed at weakening a government whose prestige had already suffered a sharp loss when huge student demonstrations last month forced it to scrap a university restructuring plan.

Now, the railroad strike, in addition to taking a heavy economic toll, has posed a new set of political problems for Mr. Chirac, who governs in an often awkward power-sharing arrangement with President Mitterrand.



Oklahoma Runs Away With Orange Bowl  
Spencer Tillman, left, is off to a 77-yard touchdown run in Oklahoma's 42-8 trouncing of Arkansas in Miami. In Pasadena, California, Arizona State beat Michigan, 22-15, in the Rose Bowl. Page 7.

صكزامن الأصل

# In U.K., a Maggie T-Shirt vs. the 'Red' Teddy Bear

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

LONDON—Sometime this year, unless every political pundit here is mistaken, the government will call a general election, sending the parties out to do battle with their conflicting ideologies, exhortations and promises.

But in recent weeks, Britain's two major parties have been involved in competition of a different sort: selling holiday gifts to the party faithful.

With glossy catalogues and slick promotions, the Conservative and Labor parties have been pressing politically inspired wares on their constituents.

The holiday campaign marks the first venture into professional mail-order merchandising by British political parties. And the products and marketing philosophies are as different as the parties themselves.

The leftist Labor Party has its "Putting People First" first flag. One commentator praised the product as "ideal for keeping out the chill on winter picket duty or for the traditional Boxing Day fox-hunt saboteurs."

Another big seller among about 50 items offered by the Labor Party is a cute mohair teddy bear in a vest that proclaims, "I'm a Red Ted."

The Labor Party's catalogue promotes its sturdy red-and-yellow umbrella as "the activist's friend," an "essential requirement for wet weather campaigning."

For the truly devout, Labor offers a framed color picture of its leader, Neil Kinnock. The teddy bears have outsold the Neil Kinnock photos 4-to-1.

The Conservative Party takes a different approach. Its goods are less blatantly political and, unsurprisingly, somewhat more up-market than Labor's merchandise.

True, there is the "I Love Maggie" T-shirt for fans of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But the party is mostly offering such items as Wedgwood after-dinner mini trays and well-stocked food hampers.

The top-of-the-line "Lords Hamper," selling for about \$65 (\$95), contains snacks and libations ranging from port and sherry to royal game soup and English brandy snaps.

"Ours isn't propaganda," said Grahame

Waterman, the 42-year-old director of the Conservative Party's marketing arm. "The average Conservative doesn't want to look like a walking political advertisement, with party slogans plastered all over him."

The Labor campaign is unabashedly ideological. "We're looking to promote political ideas, not just sell goods," said Steve Billcliffe, 36, the party's marketing manager.

One intriguing aspect of the Labor promotion is the abundance of fire-engine red on its towels, running shirts, sports bags, checkbooks, key cases, umbrellas and other merchandise. This comes at a time when Mr. Kinnock is seeking to broaden Labor's appeal by curbing the influence of "red" extremists in the party.

Mr. Billcliffe defended the choice of scarlet with a free-market argument that would do Adam Smith proud.

"From a purely commercial point of view, we wanted to offer something for everyone," he said. He noted that the party has activists who "like to wave a lot of red" as well as moderates like Mr. Kinnock. Based on the sales tallied so far, Mr.

Billcliffe estimated that the Labor merchandising program has turned a profit of roughly £20,000 on revenues of £60,000, a margin that the likes of Lord Hanson of Hanson Trust PLC could hardly dream of equaling.

"There's nothing wrong with mixing capitalist venture with a socialist end product," Mr. Billcliffe said.

The Conservatives have sold more than twice as much as the Labor Party, with revenues reaching about £148,000.

Based on the unaudited figures to date, it also appears that in the marketplace, Mrs. Thatcher is winning the personality contest against Mr. Kinnock. There have been about four times as many "I Love Maggie" T-shirts sold as Neil Kinnock photographs.

Informed of these results, Mr. Waterman of the Conservative Party replied, "So what else is new?"

By the same reckoning, Mrs. Thatcher, who will soon become the longest-serving British prime minister since Winston Churchill, is about neck-and-neck with the Labor teddy bear.

# 6 Die in Raid By Shiites, Christian Militia Says

TEL AVIV—Six fighters of the South Lebanon Army were killed and two were wounded Friday in a pre-dawn attack by Shiites Muslim guerrillas, according to the Israeli-backed militia's headquarters in the southern Lebanese town of Marjayoun.

A spokesman for the Christian-dominated militia said dozens of Shiites raided its positions in the village of Braacint, but it was not clear to which organization the attackers were allied.

Security sources in the coastal city of Tyre said the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God, was responsible. A Hezbollah official said 50 South Lebanese Army troops and two Hezbollah fighters died in the fighting. No immediate confirmation of casualty figures was available.

Reporters who visited the scene saw Hezbollah fighters in positions at Braacint that had been captured from the South Lebanese Army, inside the border security zone that Israel has established inside Lebanon. The guerrillas later withdrew.

Meanwhile, near Beirut, thunderstorms and calls for a cease-fire failed to prevent exchanges of rocket and machine-gun fire in two refugee camps.

Explosions and bursts of shooting were heard from the Chatila and Burj al-Brajneh Palestinian camps as driving rain and icy winds swept the city.

Witnesses said heavily armed Shiite Amal militiamen and Palestinians dug into their positions around the camps despite calls for a New Year's cease-fire.

At least 700 people have died in the battle for control of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and in southern Lebanon since fighting began three months ago.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal militia, ordered a truce on Monday, and his announcement was backed by a similar call from pro-Syrian guerrillas of the Palestine National Salvation Front.

Syrian, Libyan and Iranian officials have mediated peace plans for the fighting at the camps, but none has been respected.

Mr. Berri said the cease-fire he had ordered would allow emergency food and medical supplies to enter the camp of Rashidiyah, near Tyre, which Amal fighters sealed off on Sept. 30.

Palestinians there have reported shortages of drinking water and fresh food. Amal militiamen have said the Palestinians must hand over their weapons before the siege can be lifted.

Syria and the Amal militia have accused Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, of trying to turn the camps into military strongholds for his fighters, most of whom evacuated Beirut after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## 2 Die as Sikhs Try to Flee Punjab Jail

CHANDIGARH, India (AP)—Sikh prisoners strangled a guard Friday during an unsuccessful escape attempt in which one inmate was killed, the Punjab state police reported.

The guard was killed as eight prisoners attempted to escape from Nabha jail, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) southwest of Chandigarh, the police said. The prisoners, who were awaiting trial on charges of terrorism, unprovoked their barbans to use to scale the walls, but the escape was foiled when security forces opened the jail opened fire.

One prisoner was seriously injured in the shooting and died later, the police said. The United News of India said that another prisoner was "severely beaten" by the jail staff and was in critical condition at a hospital. In a separate incident reported Friday, a Sikh extremist leader, Roshal Lal Bagrai, escaped Thursday night as he was being transported from New Delhi to Punjab state to stand trial.

## Irish Protestants Open New Offensive

BELFAST (Reuters)—Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland launched a new campaign Friday against the controversial British-Irish agreement covering the province, signing an appeal to Queen Elizabeth II and backing it with threats of civil disobedience.

The leaders of the two main Protestant parties, the Reverend Ian Paisley and James Moynihan, drew up the appeal to the queen to sanction a province-wide referendum on the 13-month-old accord, which gives Dublin a say in the North's affairs.

"We are going to go for the jugular vein of the Anglo-Irish agreement," Mr. Paisley said. "If this petition fails and Her Majesty's government says 'no,' then we are fully justified in a total withdrawal of consent from the government and a vigorous campaign of civil disobedience."

## Swedish Opposition Leader Resigns

STOCKHOLM (Reuters)—Karin Soder, a former foreign minister and the leader of Sweden's opposition Center Party, resigned her post Friday on the advice of her doctors, a party spokesman said.

Mrs. Soder, 58, was elected leader of the Center Party last summer. It is the smallest of the country's three non-Socialist opposition groups.

In a statement, Mrs. Soder said she had been under treatment for an allergy. "I will need to return to the hospital for further diagnosis and treatment, and then I will need time to convalesce," she said.

## U.S. to Seek Funds for Contras in '88

WASHINGTON (WP)—The Reagan administration will ask Congress to renew its \$100 million commitment to the Nicaraguan rebels in the budget for the 1988 fiscal year, officials said Friday.

The decision to seek no major increase over the amount Congress approved last fall, the officials said, reflects an administration decision that aid levels at least two times higher might not weather the dispute over the diversion of funds from the Iranian arms sales to the rebels.

James C. Miller, 34, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said in a television interview that "something in that range," meaning \$100 million, would be requested when the 1988 budget figures are announced Monday. "We will not abandon the contras," Mr. Miller said, referring to the Nicaraguan rebels.

## Cardinal Visits Holocaust Memorial

JERUSALEM (Reuters)—Cardinal John J. O'Connor, the archbishop of New York who is on a visit to Israel, prayed Friday in memory of six million Jews killed by the Nazis in World War II.

In the Hall of Remembrance at Yad Vashem, Israel's memorial to victims of the Nazi extermination of Jews, Cardinal O'Connor knelt amid plaques carrying the names of German concentration camps that were lit only by a flickering eternal flame.

His visit to Yad Vashem appeared to be a further move to soothe Israeli sensitivities after the Vatican ordered him to cancel meetings with Israeli leaders. On Thursday, he apologized for the cancellations during Mass at a church in Jerusalem.

## Storm Hits Northeast Coast of U.S.

SCITUATE, Massachusetts (UPI)—The most serious coastal storm since 1978 struck the New England coast on Friday in conjunction with high tides from a rare celestial alignment, forcing evacuations of low-lying areas.

Friday's high tide was expected to be above normal because of a rare alignment of the sun, moon and Earth, known as a syzygy. It has occurred only three times since 1912, the National Weather Service.

The National Weather Service issued flood warnings for coastal areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine and advised residents to move inland to higher ground.

## For the Record

The death toll from a weekend gas explosion at a resort hotel in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, rose to 11 Friday. Prosecutors began investigating the blast that also injured more than 20 persons. (AP)

## BUDGET: Reagan Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee said. "The president and other officials discarded the budget process by not sending us serious proposals." In past years, he said, they sent us proposals they knew their own party wouldn't even buy.

The budget shows deficits declining steadily until 1992, when the president projects a surplus of \$12.3 billion. Under a law enacted a year ago, the budget is supposed to be balanced by 1991.

Gary D. Bass, executive director of OMB Watch, a research and advocacy group that monitors the Office of Management and Budget, said the projected surplus was no more genuine than "the proverbial pot of gold at the end of the rainbow."

Mr. Reagan anticipates a deficit of \$173.2 billion in the current fiscal year, down from the record \$220.7 billion in 1986.

These are some highlights of the president's budget, as reflected in the documents:

- The president proposes to increase spending for international affairs, including foreign aid, from \$14.6 billion this year to \$15.2 billion next year and \$18.1 billion in 1989.
- No new loans would be made to build housing for the elderly and handicapped. The administration proposes to eliminate the loan program in favor of housing vouchers, a kind of scrip that could be used by low-income tenants.
- Federal aid to college students would be reduced from \$7.3 billion this year to \$5.5 billion in 1988. Spending on vocational and adult education would be slashed to \$524 million, from \$1 billion. Spending for elementary and secondary education would rise by \$659 million, to \$7.2 billion in 1988.
- Pay raises for the government's civilian employees would cost \$678 million next year and \$1.6 billion in 1989. The budget assumes a 2 percent raise to take effect in January 1988 and another raise later.
- Federal aid for urban transit systems would be cut from \$3.5 billion this year to \$1.6 billion in 1988 and stay at that level through 1990. But the budget for air traffic control, airport inspections and airport improvements, carried out by the Federal Aviation Administration, would rise from \$4.8 billion this year to \$5.8 billion in 1988.
- Funds for urban parks and historic preservation would be reduced from \$29 million this year to \$14 million next year, then eliminated.
- The government would get \$3.3 billion in the next two years from the sale of the naval petroleum reserves at Elk Hills, California, and Teapot Dome, Wyoming. In addition, the government would get \$14 billion if Congress approved the president's proposal to sell regional power marketing agencies over the next five years.
- The government would get \$600 million next year by auctioning radio frequencies used for paging devices, cellular telephones and some satellite communications. The proposal is subject to approval by Congress, which has been indifferent to the idea.
- Federal spending on food stamps would decline from \$12.7 billion this year to \$12.5 billion next year. The budget for child nutrition and related programs would be reduced to \$6.1 billion, from \$6.6 billion.
- The budget for "family support payments," including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the main welfare program, would be reduced from \$10.6 billion this year to \$9.8 billion in 1988.

### DEATH NOTICE

**John FISTERE**  
died December 23rd in London. Formerly of New York City and Belmont. Much loved husband of Isabel and father of Susan and John. Worked with These Two. Urns and John Fistere and Associates.

# New Student Movement Is a Force in Poland

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — As they waited outside a local court, the members and supporters of Freedom and Peace, Poland's draft resistance movement, presented a picture of protest that, stylistically at least, seemed closer to 1960s American hippies and yuppies than to the banned Solidarity movement.

The young men, all in their 20s, included some with long hair and some with single earrings. One wore one red sneaker and one blue one, and another was dressed in tails, a rhinestone on a satin lapel.

With them were women who hugged them and joked openly about police efforts to keep them from the courtroom. Inside, 22 detained members of the organization were being charged with staging a sidewalk protest urging the release from prison of two members who refused military service. The men were released a few days after the protest.

Angry stares of police officers at the courthouse seemed like flashbacks to construction workers in New York heaping abuse upon anti-war protesters of the Vietnam era.

"Yes, I felt the police hatred was a personal thing," said Jacek Czaputowicz, a short time after the court acquitted half the demonstrators and fined the rest. An economist, 32 and unemployed, he is one of the Peace and Freedom leaders.

"It was not just professional disdain," he said. "It is personal, passionate hatred. I think it is because we are spontaneous and that, among other things, we are ridiculing the military myth so powerful in this country while they are so neat."

But, there was also something else, he went on. "It was clear that the police were under orders from the top to handle us like eggs—no hitting, no rough stuff—and that must have infuriated them."

In November, 51 supporters of the group were detained for several hours by the police near the town of Tarnow as they prepared to place a wreath on the grave of Otton Szimek, a German soldier executed by the Nazis for refusing to kill civilians.

"We were kept from the grave," said one of the group. "But here, too, the police officials who questioned us acted as if they had gloves on. They said they respected our views and our goals but that they were only concerned that our wreath-laying ceremony might be exploited by those German revisionists who yearn for the former-German parts of Poland."

Although small in membership the group is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed in Solidarity's bloom while its members were still in school.

It was mostly made up of students lacking the protective consensus, has discreetly shown his sympathy for the government's opponents, thereby making it more difficult for Mr. Chirac to hold the



Freedom and Peace members demonstrating for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

# Freedom and Peace is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed while its members were in school.

from their older mentors, the group has not only thrived and expanded, but has won remarkable victories.

"With our hunger strikes, demonstrations and petitions," Mr. Czaputowicz said, "we have won the release of people from prison who refused to take the oath of military service and more recently we pressured the government to extend the amnesty for political prisoners to embrace people who would to prison rather than report for army service."

Perhaps the group's most extensive campaign was its support of young men who were prepared to go to the army but not to swear, as all new soldiers must, that they will uphold the interests of Poland's military allies. Such a pledge is understood as an act of fealty to the Soviet Union.

Freedom and Peace has suggested that some army units be set up for those unwilling to swear what it views as subservience to a foreign power. The group has never received any direct response from the government, but Mr. Czaputowicz maintains that there is a continuing process of "negotiations through protest and fact."

Another demand is for a system of alternate service for those whose beliefs will not allow them to take up arms. Poland permits some young men to work off their army time in community service. But Mr. Czaputowicz said the decision in these cases is made entirely by the military authorities and it never includes those in the top health category.

Mr. Czaputowicz, a former leader of the independent university student movement of 1980, said Freedom and Peace had about 100 full-time, fully involved campaigners but that there were about 10,000 variously involved supporters

# FRANCE: Railroad Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist.

On Thursday, Mr. Mitterrand received a delegation of 150 striking railroad workers and their families at a vacation spot where he was passing the New Year holiday, a gesture that was seen within Mr. Chirac's camp as something close to a provocation.

Mr. Mitterrand's move, said Jacques Toubon, the head of Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party, was likely to "reinforce the all-or-nothing attitude of the extremists and thus go against the social peace and cohesion that everybody is seeking."

Meanwhile, the apparent domination by hard-liners of the railroad strike benefits Mr. Chirac's main rival among the conservatives, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Barre, who, like Mr. Chirac, is expected to run in presidential elections next year, has all along argued that the power-sharing arrangement with Mr. Mitterrand was a mistake that would cripple government action.

Now, both the student movement and the strike have given some credibility to Mr. Barre's position. On both occasions, Mr. Mit-



French riot police pushed back striking railroad workers at the Gare de Lyon station in Paris to clear the tracks.

terrand, who is supposed not to interfere in purely domestic concerns, has discreetly shown his sympathy for the government's opponents, thereby making it more difficult for Mr. Chirac to hold the line against making compromises in the government's position.

Explaining their refusal to return to work following the government's concession on the salary scale, striking workers cited the failure so far of the railroad management to propose an alternative scale. Workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

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# De Gribaldy Dies; Cycling Manager

The Associated Press  
VESOUL, France — Jean de Gribaldy, 64, a former racing cyclist who became a leading professional team manager, was killed Friday night when his car crashed into a wall in eastern France, the police said.

A furniture dealer in his hometown of Besancon, Mr. de Gribaldy was descended from aristocrats and was known as the Viscount. He managed the Kas team, which is led by Sean Kelly of Ireland, one of the stars of the sport. Based in France for years, the team was moving its headquarters to Spain this coming season.

Mr. de Gribaldy rode his first Tour de France in 1947 and finished second in the French championship that year. He was forced to stop riding in 1954 because of a serious fall.

# SOVIET: New Law on Emigration

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet Union. And when it comes to the emigration of Jews, no other human rights question has such a well-organized American constituency.

Groups such as the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews wage intensive lobbying campaigns with the Reagan administration. Congress, the public and news organizations.

Soviet exceptions to the curbs on emigration have included not only Jews, but other minorities such as Armenians and ethnic Germans. The flow of Jews reached a peak of more than 51,000 in 1979, but dropped to 914 in 1986, according to the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

No Jewish activist has been arrested, tried and imprisoned since last summer. Mr. Goodman said, although some have been jailed for 15 days on charges of hooliganism.

The number of Jewish campaigners in prison has declined to 14, "the lowest in many years," he said. The usual level has been about 24. At least four of the prisoners have been beaten, according to information reaching Washington.

In addition, "There has been a lot of harassment of Jews in the religious sphere," Mr. Goodman said.

The law also contains a section barring discrimination on racial,

# HOTEL: Death Toll Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

Newspapers and radio have quoted officials as saying evidence of fire bombs had been discovered, but the police have made no official determination of the cause of the fire.

Union officials angrily rejected any suggestion of a link between the fire and the contract dispute and offered a \$15,000 reward for information about the fire's cause.

The governor also said, "We believe the dead will be going up to around 100."

Forty-one persons remained hospitalized, two in critical condition with burns. Health Secretary Luis Izquierdo Moro said Friday morning. Sixty-eight others had been treated for smoke inhalation and minor injuries and released.

Officials did not release a casualty list. The hotel's registration desk and records were damaged by the fire, and law enforcement officials kept everyone but rescue workers out of the hotel Thursday.

Mr. Hernandez Colon said the Dupont Plaza and many other Puerto Rican hotels do not have fire sprinkler systems. He said he would seek regulations making them mandatory in all hotels.

# CHINA: Punishment Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

thorized demonstrations because there are "are some old people who are trying to suppress us."

"We need leaders who understand our people," the poster said. "We young people have our own thoughts now."

The official Xinhua News Agency accused the Voice of America, U.S. government-sponsored network, of thwarting efforts to end the unrest by quoting an American journalist who urged demonstrators not to "lose heart."

Xinhua referred to a Voice of America report Friday of comments by L.F. Stone about the wave of pro-democracy demonstrations, which have affected at least 11 Chinese cities since early December.

In Washington on Thursday, Mr. Stone hit a cordial "solidarity and sympathy" with the demonstrators and said he hoped the protests had been "a comfort to dissidents" everywhere.

# TRADE: Tariffs Imposed

(Continued from Page 1)

Over 140 developing nations.

Over the opposition of the Reagan administration, Congress three years ago added a requirement that the president withdraw duty-free status for any country "not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights" to its citizens.

Specifically, the law includes as worker rights minimum ages for child labor, the right to join a union, collective bargaining, establishment of minimum wages and protection against occupational safety and health risks.

On those issues, Mr. Yeutter said, the administration was terminating within 60 days the eligibility of Romania and Nicaragua and suspending Paraguay from the program.

Labor and human rights groups, citing government suppression of unions and actions against their leaders, had asked the administration also to terminate the program for eight other countries, including Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, South Korea, Taiwan and Zaire.

Mr. Yeutter's office said that all those countries, except Chile, "were found to meet program eligibility."

Old Troubles Await Reagan On Return to Washington

By James Grenzeng
PALM SPRINGS, California — With his annual winter vacation behind him, President Ronald Reagan returned to Washington on Friday to face a new year and old problems surrounding his presidency.

Before he can turn to the difficulties posed by the Iran arms affair and such personnel matters as the uncertain state of health of William J. Casey, the hospitalized director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Reagan himself will be hospitalized on Sunday. The president is to undergo prostate surgery and also will be checked for any recurrence of the colon cancer for which he was treated in July 1985.

In short, after a respite in which the Iran arms sales and the related diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels generally disappeared from the front pages of American newspapers, Mr. Reagan is confronting a troublesome period of personal and political trials as he enters his final two years in office.

The 75-year-old president will enter Bethesda Naval Medical Center near Washington on Sunday. That day, he will undergo a colonoscopy, in which a team of doctors will examine his colon for signs of the cancer for which he previously underwent surgery.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan is to undergo a surgical procedure in which segments of the wall of the urinary tract will be scraped away to relieve discomfort caused by an enlarged prostate gland.

The 100th Congress will be sworn in on Tuesday, presenting Mr. Reagan with a political landscape he has never faced in Washington: Democratic control of the House and Senate.

With the new Congress will come the formal beginning of new investigations into the arms-selling operation and the funding of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

The expected demands on the White House of the congressional investigations and the investigation of an independent counsel has led Mr. Reagan to appoint David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as special White House coordinator for the affair.

Indebted Also-Rans for U.S. President Keep War Chest Open

Table with columns: Debts and Surpluses, Presidential candidate, Receipts 1/1/85 to 9/30/86, Cash on hand, Debts. Includes candidates like John B. Anderson, Reubin Askew, Jimmy Carter, etc.

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John Connally would probably just as soon forget the 1980 Republican precinct caucuses in Iowa, which marked the beginning of the end of his presidential bid.

But the proprietor of the Twin Torch Inn in Waterloo, Iowa, has not forgotten Mr. Connally. The former Texas governor's defunct campaign still owes the motel \$1,634 for lodging its workers six years ago.

Rena Langenberg, who runs the inn, says she has initiated a new policy on the presidential campaign: she will not accept any more money from candidates who have not paid their bills.

"We no longer accept anyone that has anything to do with campaigns," she said, "unless they pay in advance."

The money owed to the Twin Torch Inn is a memento of the 1980 Connally campaign's total debt. According to the most recent Federal Election Commission figures, Mr. Connally owes \$841,653.

The Texas Republican is not the only former candidate whose campaign committee is swimming in red ink. Although presidential aspirants are already building war chests for 1988, 10 past contenders still have debts to remind them of their failed campaigns.

continuing to raise money after the election to retire debts is even less desirable, particularly if the candidate was defeated.

Because federal law prohibits individuals from contributing more than \$1,000 to a single presidential committee, a candidate cannot ask supporters who have already contributed that amount to help pay off leftover debts after the election.

That is why it often takes years for presidential candidates to pay their debts.

"There's no great mystery to how you raise money," said William R. White, treasurer of the presidential committee for Mr. Glenn, a Democrat of Ohio. "You do it slowly and persistently, realizing that it eventually gets done."

The 1984 Glenn campaign had a \$2.8 million debt as of Sept. 30, the largest of any presidential contender, according to federal figures. But the debt did not deter fundraising for Mr. Glenn's Senate re-election campaign last year. He raised \$2.1 million in the two years before the campaign and, according to Mr. White, will show a surplus of \$800,000 when the final books are tallied.

U.S. election law does not require that candidates pay off their debts before raising money for a new campaign. But their campaign committees, including those representing candidates who pulled out of the race before the first primary, must continue to file statements with the Federal Election Commission so long as they have outstanding loans or cash on hand.

time he was collecting money for a 1986 Senate race and a 1988 presidential contest.

Kevin Sweeney, a spokesman, said Mr. Hart had succeeded lately in raising money to pay off the debt because instead of thinking back to 1984, his supporters are looking to 1988.

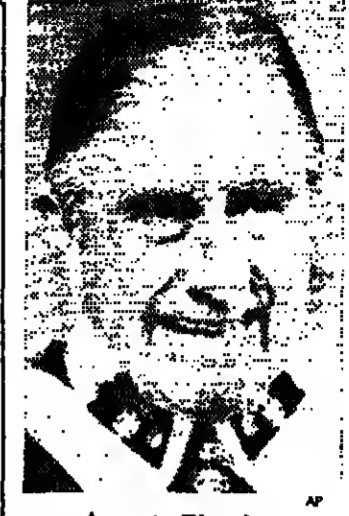
Despite the Hart campaign's outstanding debts, Mr. Sweeney said he was confident that the creditors would not turn on Mr. Hart in 1988.

One such creditor is John Martilla, who said his Boston consulting firm, Martilla & Kiley, harbored no ill will toward the Hart campaign over \$22,000 owed for production of television commercials and \$9,000 for polling in 1984.

"Debts are just a fact of presidential politics," Mr. Martilla said. "I don't think it's a willful approach by presidential campaigns to sink people into debt. You need brilliant financial management to avoid it."

But not everyone is as tolerant of debts as Mr. Martilla. Some vendors threaten to sue the campaigns, or they complain to the Federal Election Commission, which has no legal authority to act as a collection agency.

In 1980, the Hawkeye Car & Truck Leasing Corp. in Des Moines, Iowa, filed a complaint with the commission that the campaign of Senator Edward M. Kennedy owed \$890 for car rentals and payment of traffic violations incurred during the Iowa caucuses. The commission said it had no jurisdiction.



Pope's Visit Is Linked to Chile Reform

By Juan de Onis
SANTIAGO — The steps taken by President Augusto Pinochet to improve human rights conditions and ease political restrictions imposed by his government are linked to the visit to Chile this year by Pope John Paul II.

General Pinochet referred to the pope as the "authentic messenger of peace" and said that John Paul II's five-day visit beginning April 1 would be an opportunity to "create conditions that will favor the unity of the Chilean people."

The general's New Year's Day message contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that only "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6, General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege will ease press censorship. Five opposition political weeklies have been closed and news reports on "security" issues have been limited. But a state of emergency, under which suspects can be held for five days without being brought before a judge, remains in effect.

The Roman Catholic clergy, which has organized an active defense of human rights, has been pressing for relaxation by the government of its rigid, and often violent, control of the political opposition.

To meet this demand, General Pinochet said he had sent his final observations to the junta of military commanders on a political party law that will permit the restoration of legal parties that were closed down 12 years ago.

Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia said the political party law should be approved by the junta at its Jan. 15 meeting, and registration of parties that obtain a necessary minimum number of signatures from the public will begin in March.

A new registration of Chile's estimated 7.5 million voters is to begin later this month. The earlier registration records were burned by the military in 1974, and it will take at least a year to complete the new registration.

Action on the law by the junta, which exercises legislative power in Chile, has been held up for six months because General Pinochet did not submit his observations on the draft.

The party registration will not include the Communist Party, which is outlawed, nor extreme leftist groups. But it will legalize the parties of the major opposition movement, a 14-party coalition known as the National Accord.

The opposition is hoping that the papal visit will serve as an opportunity to bring pressure on the government to hold free elections.

Under the constitution, approved in 1980, General Pinochet, who is 71, could run unopposed as a candidate for a new eight-year term when his present one ends in 1989. But the junta would have to nominate the general, and there are signs of resistance to this in the navy, air force and national police.

The opposition, led by the Christian Democrats, want the junta to change the constitution and allow opposition candidates to run against General Pinochet.

Thai Recon Plane Downed

BANGKOK — A reconnaissance plane was shot down along the Thai-Cambodian border Friday, killing the pilot and injuring the copilot, a Thai military spokesman said. He said it was not certain if the fire came from Vietnamese or Cambodian government troops.

As Haiti Takes Free-Market Road, Monopolies Fall by Wayside

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's new finance minister came across a few more monopolies the other day.

"The guy who was married to the sister of the former president's wife had the monopoly on copper electrical cable," said the minister, Leslie Delator. "Another guy had the monopoly on mosquito deterrent devices."

Then there was the "brother of the head of the palace guard who had the monopoly on polyvinyl bags." Somebody else had the monopoly on the caps for soft-drink bottles. Not to mention the monopolies on steel, milk, flour sacks and tin roofing."

Mr. Delator added wearily, "We've been eliminating these private monopolies that were protected by very high tariffs." But every now and then you bump into another one. Why do you think I'm one of the most unpopular guys in some quarters? The name of the game has changed."

Almost a year after the overthrow of President Jean-Claude Duvalier on Feb. 7, Haiti is restructuring its economy and entering a new age of free-market capitalism.

A senior U.S. diplomat said: "The biggest accomplishment of the new government is to have dismantled the economic system of exploitation, under which everyone was lining his pockets, from the villages to Port-au-Prince."

However, economic reforms that have warmed the hearts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — a balanced budget, fiscal austerity, lower inflation, reduced tariffs and the curbing of foreign investment — have failed so far to make a significant dent in the misery of the average Haitian.

More than half of the work force is unemployed. Hunger is widespread. Strikes and demonstrations, fueled by the economic distress, have shaken the provisional military government.

"In a very short time, we've brought about substantial changes," said Mr. Delator, a University of Chicago-trained economist and former World Bank official. "The problem is that expectations went through the roof after the 7th of February. But resources have not increased to the point where we can meet them."

In the first four months after Mr. Duvalier's departure, Haiti lost 12,000 jobs with the flight of some foreign investors, mostly involved in assembling imported textiles or electronic components for re-export.

About 2,000 of those jobs have been recovered, businessmen estimate, but the economy remains stagnant, hostage to the political unrest.

"People's needs are great," said a factory owner, André S. Apaid. "But who can give them everything in 10 months? The country was bankrupt, disorganized. The Duvaliers and their clique shipped hundreds of millions of dollars out. The country was so rotten."

The government's strategy of opening previously protected Haitian businesses to competition, encouraging imports and lur-

ing foreign investors with a minimum wage of \$3.12 a day has ignited what Mr. Delator describes as "ideological warfare."

Opposition political parties and newspapers have labeled the changes, promoted by the U.S. Embassy, as "an American plan" that would make Haiti subservient to the United States, sacrificing agricultural self-sufficiency to industrial "exploitation."

Protests followed the government's closing of two money-losing state-owned factories, the Darbonne sugar refinery and ENAOL, the vegetable-oil processing plant, and the laying off of hundreds of employees. However, following the ENAOL closing and the opening of the market to imported vegetable oil, the retail price of this staple dropped from \$1.60 to \$1.10 per liter (about a quart).

A recent newspaper commentary warned against a "Sinagorization" of Haiti that would make its economy dependent on foreigners, and, by allowing the import of subsidized U.S. agricultural

products, would destroy the Haitian countryside and accelerate a rural exodus to the cities.

Tourism, the staple of many Caribbean countries, virtually disappeared after 1982, when Haitians were listed as a risk category for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The designation was lifted, but tourists have yet to return.

Mr. Delator said he has dismissed 100 of the Finance Ministry's 400 employees. "Nepotism was rampant," he said.

The housecleaning is continuing. Last month he discovered a scheme by ministry employees who erased the seals from checks and redeposited them, netting \$400,000 a month.

Nonetheless, Mr. Delator has been criticized for not moving fast enough. A member of the government's Investigation Commission said that the presidential palace's skimming of profits from the state flour mill was reported more than six months ago, but the mill's director was not dismissed until last month.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Dallas Council Chooses A Black to Manage City

The Dallas city council has appointed a black man, Richard Knight Jr., as city manager. It is the most powerful post in the seventh-largest U.S. city, which long has had a reputation for racial intolerance. Mr. Knight, 41, cannot be removed from his \$106,000-a-year job without a two-thirds vote of the council, which is headed by a mayor who has no administrative duties under the city's "weak-mayor" system.

For decades Dallas was controlled by a group of white businessmen called the Dallas Citizens Council, which kept racial peace but gave little power to minority people. That ended in 1975, when redistricting gave electoral power to blacks, who make up about a third of the Dallas population.

Mr. Knight was an administrator in three smaller cities before going to Dallas. In four years as assistant city manager, The New York Times reports, he came to be admired both for his abilities in the daily chores of running a city and for bridging the chasm between the city's whites and the growing black and Hispanic minorities.

"It's a terrifically important symbolic step," said Lee Simpson, a former city councilman. "It has to send a message to a lot of people in this community who wondered if we'd reached the point where the color of skin was irrelevant."

Short Takes

Radon has been reduced to manageable levels in a Clinton, New Jersey, neighborhood with the introduction of ventilation systems. The New York Times reports, and research on the problem has yielded valuable information for use elsewhere. Radon, a natural by-product of decaying uranium and radium in the ground, can seep into houses and cause lung cancer. Levels in some Clinton Knolls houses were hundreds of times over the margin considered safe. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency turned the neighborhood into a laboratory. "We're amazed at how much we've learned this year," said Alfred B. Craig, an agency official. Generally, venting a typical house has cost less than \$1,000.

Los Angeles and New York have "excellent" tap water, which rate higher than many brands of bottled water, according to a study by Consumer Reports magazine. Although water in New Orleans and San Francisco was rated "very good" and Chicago's water was "good," Houston's water was rated only "fair."

College enrollments went up last fall, although a drop had been expected because of a 2 percent decrease in the number of 18-to-24-year-olds in the past year. There were 12,398,000 students, according to a federal sur-

For Senegal's Peddlers, an Oasis in N.Y.

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

DAKAR, Senegal — Up and down the twisting alleys and crowded stalls of Dakar's Sandaga market, Cheikh Ndiaye is known as "the man who came back from New York."

Resplendent in his gold bracelets, gold-rimmed sunglasses and freshly embroidered tunic, Mr. Ndiaye is treated with respect. He returned home from New York recently after working for two years selling scarves, purses and sunglasses on "Cinqueme Avenue."

"They always ask about the cold," Mr. Ndiaye said of other vendors who ask about peddling conditions in New York. "I say you buy three pairs of socks, two pullovers and a coat, and you'll be O.K."

Mr. Ndiaye is part of a wave of Senegalese vendors who have spread out in recent years, first through West Africa, then to Europe and now to New York.

In Dakar, the phenomenon is attributed to a combination of causes: the ending of exit visa requirements for Senegalese citizens in 1981, a severe drought that devastated peasant farmers from 1973 to 1985, and a knack among people

In Philippines, Worry Over AIDS and U.S. Bases

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

OLONGAPO, Philippines — When Jenny leaves for work as a bar hostess in the evenings, her live-in boyfriend, an American sailor, sometimes calls after her jokingly, "Don't catch AIDS, now."

Jenny, a small and delicate woman of 18 whose mother was a prostitute and whose father was an American serviceman, says she calls back, "I hope not."

In fact, although her boyfriend does not know and she herself seems to be confused about it, Jenny is already infected with the AIDS virus.

Based on her account, it seems probable that she was infected by one of the many U.S. servicemen with whom she has had sexual contact since she came to work two years ago in the bars that cluster around Subic Bay Naval Station.

As she heads for work in the warm Olongapo evenings, the possibility is also present that she will be spreading the disease further through the servicemen whom she entertains at an average of two a night when a ship is in.

The apparent introduction of AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, through the two big U.S. bases in the Philippines has begun to arouse concern in the country. One women's group says it plans to make the issue part of a growing

Debate Over the Presence of the Bases

debate over the presence of the bases. At the same time, there is concern that a policy of keeping the infected women at work in the bars may spread AIDS among their predominantly American customers.

U.S. officials acknowledge these problems and the difficulties of coping with them. They note that American servicemen are undergoing a broad program of AIDS testing, although this cannot guarantee that none will be carriers. They also note that the danger of the spread of the disease by infected people is a worldwide problem.

Jenny, who asked that her real name not be used, is one of 15 women working in Olongapo and in Angeles City, near Clark Air Base, who were found to be infected with AIDS virus in recent tests by the Ministry of Health and the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit.

None has yet become ill with the disease, but all are presumed to be carriers of the infection, doctors in Olongapo say.

But although Jenny is often called in for follow-up checks both in Olongapo and Manila, she seems not to understand what has happened to her. She said that she did not feel ill and that doctors had not made clear to her that she has been infected with the AIDS virus. She said she did not understand what AIDS is, how she might have

The caravans that used to cross the Sahara with salt are now being reinvented on the jumbo jet.

— Abdou Rahmane Cissé, government official

of this West African nation for trading. Abdou Rahmane Cissé, information director for the Senegalese government, said, "The caravans that used to cross the Sahara with salt are now being reinvented on the jumbo jet."

New York is an increasingly popular destination. For \$600, a Senegalese can fly round trip from

he became intrigued by the phenomenon when he was asked by about 10 passengers on an Air Afrique flight from Dakar to New York to fill out their landing cards. The passengers could speak only Wolof, Senegal's principal language.

The traders told him they planned to spend the day in New York shops, mostly buying electronic goods and cosmetics for

black people, and then return to Dakar in the evening. "New York has become a commercial suburb of Dakar," the information director said. "You cross the big lake, make your purchases, and then come home the same day."

At Sandaga market, Mr. Ndiaye, 36, was found on a recent afternoon minding his brother's stall, which was lined from floor to ceiling with women's shoes. To attract customers, a tape deck blared the

electrified Wolof rhythms of a Senegalese pop singer, Youssou N'Dour.

"I went to New York to have some money," Mr. Ndiaye said over a Sprite soft drink.

The solution for Mr. Ndiaye's family was to pool their money and buy him a ticket to New York. Arriving in August 1984, he started selling sunglasses on Fifth Avenue. At night, he shared a room with two other Senegalese vendors in the Bryant Hotel at 54th Street and Broadway for \$12 a head a night.

By charging a 25 percent markup on the sunglasses, scarves, belts and purses he bought wholesale, he said, he was able to put aside \$35 to \$45 every month to send home.

"They were very pleased," he said of his mother, wife, daughter and younger brother who live in Dakar and depended on his remittances for survival.

Mr. Ndiaye, who hopes to return to New York in January, said other vendors at Sandaga often asked him for tips on New York market conditions.

"The best spots are on Fifth Avenue across from the Saks store and near the big church," he said, referring to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Advertisement for Gold Medal Diamonds, featuring a diamond image and text: 'YOUR BEST BUY Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment. Write airmail for free price list or call us: Joachim Goldstein Diamantexperts BVBA Established 1928 Philadelphia 62-B-2018 Antwerp Belgium - Tel: (02) 534.07.51. Telex: 71779 ryl b at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal'.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Year of the Ex-Prisoner

What a year 1986 turned out to be for the most powerless of God's children, political prisoners. Tyrannies toppled, amnesties multiplied and once powerful dictators were held to account for their crimes against human rights.

Under Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union joined in freeing its most celebrated captives: Anatoli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Andrei Sakharov. Hundreds more still waste in jail, and uncounted thousands are denied the rudimentary right to emigrate.

A United Nations Deal

The United Nations had pronounced 1986 the International Year of Peace. It was not that for the world, but for the world body it was something in a way more crucial: the year of its own survival.

seemly to shrink its bureaucracy, planned facilities, projects and activities — enterprises which a majority whooped through, confident that the minority would be paying for them.

Thatcher Points the Way

The hardest thing for a government to do is to admit a mistake. Second hardest may be to kill a spending program that nourishes jobs. Shortly before Christmas, no less, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did both at once.

The Nimrod also came wrapped in the flag. Mrs. Thatcher has taken a fair amount of heat for tying British policy and industry too closely to America: President Reagan's decision to cancel the Nimrod, an air-borne early warning radar system on which the Ministry of Defense and Britain's General Electric Company had been working for nine years, at a cost of \$1.4 billion.

Other Comment

Japan: An Outmoded Ceiling

For several years now, Japan has measured the difference between pacifism and militarism in thousands of one percent of gross national product. As last the government of Yasuhiro Nakasone has bitten the bullet and pronounced that in the 1987-88 fiscal year defense spending will exceed the one percent shibboleth by 0.04 percent.

France: Trouble for Chirac

Every development is widely interpreted in a fashion critical of the Minister Jacques Chirac, and his troubles are by no means over yet. More public sector strikes loom, most notably in the army armaments and electricity generation.

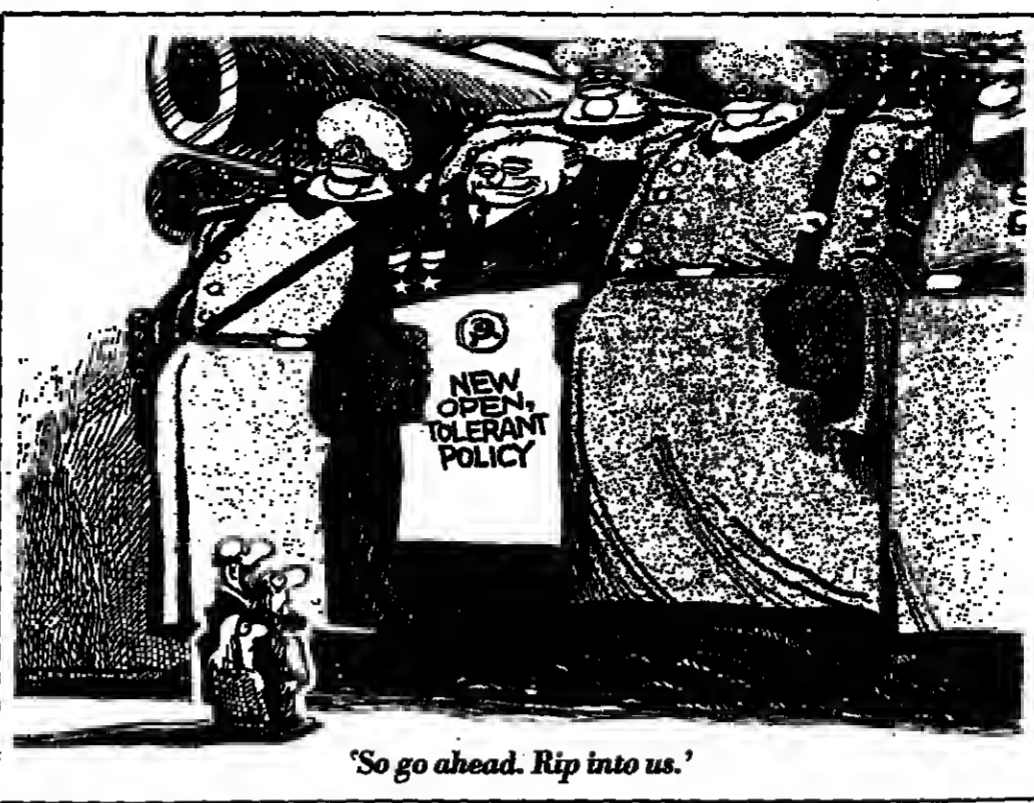
Glimmers Of Rational Progress

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a signal of hope in international relations as 1987 begins. That of rationality's restoration. It is a small and edgy restoration to be sure, but restoration nonetheless. It occurs in Moscow and Beijing and also, in the American way and measure, in Washington.

Intellectual structures which govern these countries and embody the legitimacy of existing leaderships. Reform is paradox: a challenge to the very assumptions which justify themselves. It is thus deeply destabilizing. Those who expect the economic reforms recently instituted in China to produce rapid evolution toward something recognizably capitalist, not to speak of the recognizably democratic, are rashly optimistic.

Yet in just these two states something has begun to happen which allows one to think that this century might end in a better way than a monarchist might think it deserves. In both countries, Marxism's monolithic political culture, its armed insistence upon infallibility, has begun to lift. A restricted measure of criticism of authority, pragmatism in economic matters and attention to public feeling has made itself felt. The change is fragile in both cases because it contradicts essential elements of the political and



'So go ahead. Rip into us.'

Nor in the Soviet Union is Mikhail Gorbachev "liberalizing" Soviet society or economy in either of the senses that the word bears in the West. He is interested neither in a free economy nor in a parliamentary government. He is interested in rationality, common-sense planning, pragmatism, competent administration and sober work. If his reforms should be successful, the Soviet Union would become a far more formidable nation than it is today. It would not become a democracy, but it would become a nation with which the outside world could maintain normal political relations, in place of ideological warfare.

In the U.S.S.R., as in China, an apathetic bureaucracy resists change. In the Soviet Union, standards of life have improved enough since World War II for new change to seem threatening. The riots which took place in Alma-Ata, in Soviet Central Asia, in mid-December may have been a manipulation by Mr. Gorbachev's political enemies, as many suggest, but they were also evidence of

real resentments among the non-Russian majority of the Soviet Union's population against domination by ethnic Russians, an ethnic imperialism which Mr. Gorbachev's reforms have actually reinforced. Reform, historically, has very often preceded and provoked revolutionary unrest — a demand for more than mere reform can offer. This, in turn, too often produces counter-revolution. The leaders in Beijing and Moscow, being students of such matters, know that very well. Their present programs skirt what is for them, if not their countrymen, the abyss.

Hungarian Talent vs. an Unfriendly Environment

By Dennison Rusinow

VIENNA — In Eastern as well as Western Europe, the long nights and dark days before and after the winter solstice have brought holiday lights and ancient rituals invoking the return of brighter days. In the Communist-ruled East, the darkness that the lights were meant to dispel is economic as well as seasonal. The kilowatts expended were roughly proportional, in inverse ratio, to the magnitude of each country's energy shortage and other economic woes.

Seasonal illumination has been brightest in Budapest, dimmer but still defiantly festive in Belgrade and Prague, and dimmest — when the power is on at all — in Bucharest's frigid gloom. Hungary's Christmas lights suited its reputation as East Europe's most successful consumer society and now also as a shopper's paradise for Western as well as for native Hungarians. On Advent weekends, old Austria-Hungary seemed to have come to life again as thousands of Austrians crossed the border to do Christmas shopping in towns with names like Sopron, Mosonmagyaróvár, Szombathely, and Zalaegerszeg. Said an Austrian television anchor after the first such weekend, which was extended by an Austrian holiday on the Monday: "Sopron, the former Oedenburg granted to Hungary in 1921, was again firmly in Austrian hands for three days."

With Hungarian cars reportedly outnumbered 20-to-1 on Sopron's streets (although 35 percent of Hungarian families are now car owners) the natives retreated. Some demanded a weekday holiday to do their own Christmas shopping. But there has been a sharp decline to this festive buying spree, a nervous feeling that Hungary's "economic miracle" is over. Poorly endowed with domestic energy, Hungary imports 30 percent of its electricity from its Soviet bloc neighbors, where power shortages and troubles with the bloc's power grid seem certain to affect supplies again this winter.

Energy dependence on unreliable suppliers currently charging "fraternal countries" more than world market prices is not the only threat to the economic development that has made Hungary the most prosperous member of the bloc. Frequently unnoticed in favorable Western publicity for Hungary's decentralized and partly market-oriented "new economic mechanism" is the fact that the Hungarian miracle ran out of steam at the start of the 1980s and has defied many efforts to get it moving again. Growth has been stagnant or negative, as have real personal incomes, for most of the past six years. Some difficulties are external. These matter greatly for a country that has more than 40 percent of its national income on foreign trade. World prices for its most important exports — pork, poultry, vegetable oils, grains, petrochemicals and aluminum — have declined by 35 to 50 percent in the 1980s. This is aggravated by successive devaluations of the forint to pave the way toward a convertible currency. Petrochemical exports were up 15 percent in the first nine months of 1986 but earned 25 percent less. A combination of domestic seller's market (high demand) and international buyer's market (saturated world demand) gives little incentive to export what can be sold at home with less effort. A centrally planned economy like Romania's can starve the home market for the sake of exports, but Hungary's enterprises are too free and market-oriented to accept this kind of instruction. New foreign credits to cover the resulting balance of payments deficit, although still easy to raise because of Hungary's past creditworthiness, have increased the foreign debt to the highest per capita level in the region. There is also a conflict between export com-

To Compete Abroad, America Needs More Cooperation at Home

By W. W. Rostow

AUSTIN, Texas — For America the question can be put starkly: Is it to go the way of post-1870 Britain? The proportion of the world's industrial production generated in Britain fell from 32 percent in 1870 to about 4 percent in 1971. The initial American response to the third phase of modern industrial history is not encouraging. Americans are maintaining their standard of life by borrowing abroad. At home they have inflated upon themselves, belatedly, an awkward chastity belt called Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to control an apparently irrevocable passion for expenditure and an unconquerable resistance to the austere discipline of taxes. It is not working. Despite a greatly weakened dollar, the U.S. balance of payments deficit remains deeply rooted.

At first sight, Americans give every sign of preferring to go down in the style to which they have become accustomed, rather than to face reality. If the United States is to balance its budget and pay its way in the world, that will require cooperation for larger common purposes between the two political parties and among every major group in the national community. This implies not only burdens and responsibilities equitably shared, but also a shared sense of communal commitment and destiny. If Americans are to accelerate an increase in productivity — the only solid foundation for America's international position — business and labor will have to cooperate in new ways and make the adjustments required rapidly to diffuse the new technologies to every relevant sector of the economy. In turn, this will demand a majestic new effort to raise the educational level of every segment of the population. If one judges the state of the nation from the media, one cannot feel any easy optimism. Americans are gutting their manufacturing base for fast buy-out bucks and short-term profits. And they are evading the great national and international issues by milking, for all they are worth, the melodrama of current politics and of

an election two years away. Nevertheless, a closer look suggests that things are not quite that bad. Some 50 high-tech zones have been built by cooperation among the private sector, state and local governments, universities and, quite often, representatives of labor. Large segments of labor and management are aware that they have come to a new phase in their history and that new kinds of cooperation will be required if the industrial sector is to continue to flourish and sustain both sides. Thus, for example, General Motors' Saturn experiment in worker-management cooperation (even with its lowered horizon) and a good many other examples demonstrate a new spirit of partnership achieved by a shared desire to survive. Similarly, successful governors in the states, Republican and Democratic, as well as successful mayors in hard-pressed cities, are reaching out to dampen confrontation and unite their communities. Unlikely coalitions are forming in many states, cutting across the conventional political spectrum, to battle for increased allocations to education even at the cost of higher taxes. Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio, recently strung together the right phrases in defining the politics of the most successful cities: "less factionalized, more single-minded in their pursuits, less ideological, more pragmatic, less irrational, more innovative."

Often in American history, beginning with the Jacksonian revolution, national political trends have been foreshadowed in the states. I believe that this is happening now, although no national political figure or party has yet found the terms and defined the agenda that would rally the na-

tion for the long test, which has already begun, of America's viability as a society. Right now, Americans are not mending that test; they are buying time at high cost down the road. But within the society the impulse exists to face up to what must be done. The kind of transition evoked here has been going on for three centuries, but only a few political economists have analyzed its dynamics. The first and best to do so was David Hume, the philosopher and historian who also was a legitimate claimant to being the first modern economist. In 1758, a quarter century before the first wave of modern industrial innovations, he asked what would happen

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Gold for the War

PEKING — A fight to the finish between North and South China now appears to be inevitable. The Empress Dowager, faced by the crisis created by the Army League's demands for money to carry on the war, gave Yuan-Shih-Kai 80,000 ounces of gold bullion (on Jan. 2) from the hoarded wealth of the Manchu princes. Yuan-Shih-Kai, the imperial army's leader, has notified the Legations that the die has been cast and that he intends to fight for a constitutional monarchy. He expressed confidence in his ability to hold the whole country north of the Yangtze.

1937: Anglo-Italian Pact

LONDON — The text of the Anglo-Italian declaration of mutual assurance and reconciliation in the Mediterranean will be released (on Jan. 3), Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, signed it in Rome (on Jan. 2). The agreement covered the following major points: Both powers promise to maintain territorial status quo in the Mediterranean. Shipping of both nations is to be allowed free movement (this has particular reference to the Suez Canal). Both powers declare their mutual respect for the rights of each other, and affirm their desire to maintain peace. They assure that the declaration is not aimed against a third party. The document represents a successful attempt by Britain to switch Italy from the arms of Germany, and by Italy to keep the Suez Canal open.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Only the Old Are Wise?

How can a scholar write such blather? In "Schools Can't Educate; That Comes Later" (Memphis, Dec. 5), Mortimer Adler commits us all to a timetable in which no one is wise until after the age of 60. I plead guilty to being only 21, but I have already learned that narrow-mindedness is an enemy of education, and that a symptom of that disease is the making of sweeping generalizations. I do not presume that I will ever achieve true wisdom, but I resent Mr. Adler's presumption that the road is

more accessible to him than to me because of his seniority on Earth. THOMAS HARTWELL CARTER, Nice, France. Mortimer Adler hits the nail on the head. As a recent college graduate, I can attest that I was only being prepared for the business world. Unfortunately, those people who are in touch with themselves and their surroundings are never put quite on the same plane as successful businessmen, athletes or politicians. PATRICK BELDING, Madrid.

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Vanishi Against

Too Early To Write Bush Off

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Among the losers of 1986 you would probably have to include Vice President George Bush, but you have to be careful. He may have a key role to play in the coming year.

You can never tell about vice-presidents. John Adams spoke of the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived. "Today I am nothing, but tomorrow I may be everything." It is hard to turn up a good word for Mr. Bush in the 1986 clips. He was rolling along in the popularity polls last January as the leading Republican candidate for 1988, and then he began slipping behind Robert Dole, the outgoing Senate majority leader, and out of the headlines. But 1987 may be quite different. Mr. Bush may be irritable, abused and mocked as just another bumbling Throthead, but he is not the sort you should hand your hat to by mistake. He has the office and the experience to help the administration out of its present scandal over Iran and Nicaragua. He is, after all, the only official other than the president who has been elected by all the people.

He will be a member of the president's National Security Council. He presides over the Senate, where he has a room backstairs and is respected for his character, his past membership in the House of Representatives and his experience as a former head of the CIA, a former envoy to China and a former chief delegate to the United Nations. No other character in the Reagan cabinet or White House, and no other candidate for the presidency in 1988, can match Mr. Bush's experience in business, in Congress and in the White House.

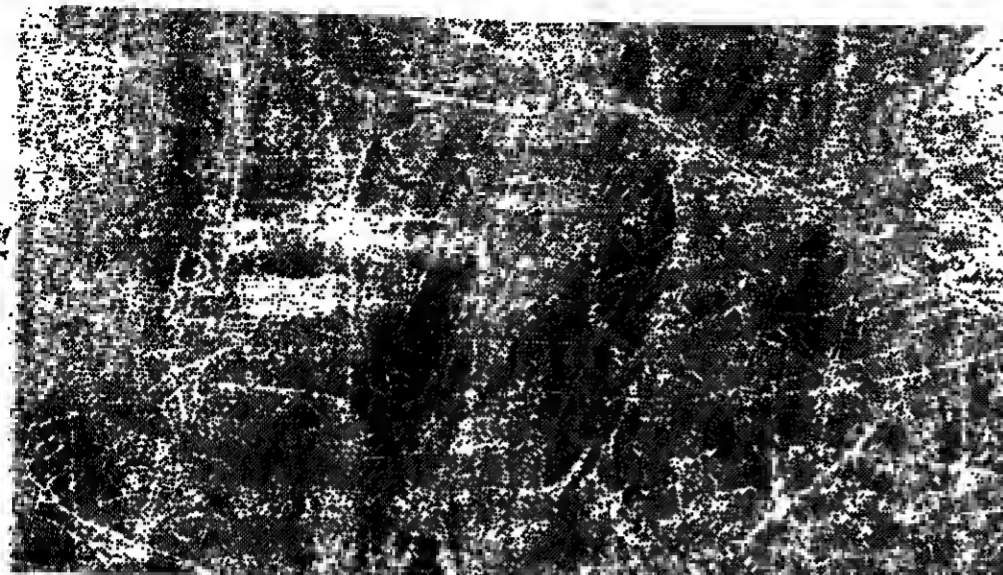
And he has one other thing going for him. Although he once condemned what he called Ronald Reagan's "woodoo economics," and has proved to be right, he has retained the trust of the president and has quietly nursed him around when he thought Mr. Reagan was losing his way. The problem in Washington now is not Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Vice Admiral John Poindexter did in fiddling money and arms from Iran to Nicaragua. The problem is how to get out of this scandal and on to the major questions of control of the budget, trade and nuclear arms. It would be hard to think of anybody inside or outside of this administration who has had more experience in dealing with these tangles than Mr. Bush.

Things are changing here. We are moving without quite knowing it from sort of a six-year monarchy under Mr. Reagan to a limited reagency to carry on for the next two years, and Mr. Bush could be the critical player in this last act. Much will depend on who is at the president's side. Many people are willing to talk privately of former presidents, former secretaries of state, former chairmen of the National Security Council. They are all willing to slip in the back door, without the knowledge of the press. It is all up to the president. Mr. Bush knows the cards in the deck. But he is trapped, it seems, between his loyalty to Mr. Reagan and his ambition to succeed him. He is a wanderer: born in Massachusetts; raised in Connecticut with a wonderful mother and father he adored; a successful oil tycoon in Texas; never quite knowing where home was in the night. It would probably be wrong to discount him, especially if you look at his wife. These are serious people, among the best Washington has, with the gifts of intelligence, friendship and compassion. Quietly, he could make a difference in the next two years, and if not, go home without regret.

The New York Times.

ARTS / LEISURE

Vanishing Monument Against Fascism



Surface of the monument, covered with scribbles and scratches.

By Michael Gibson

HAMBURG — Most public monuments are designed to stand proudly through the ages. A singular exception is the one conceived by Jochen Gerz for the city of Hamburg, where it was recently dedicated. Eventually it is intended to vanish from sight.

The theme proposed by the cultural administration of the city was not an easy one. How does one design a monument "against fascism," or indeed "against" anything? In addition, the artist had no prior experience in public art.

Jochen Gerz, 46, began his artistic career as a poet. He liked to surround his texts with photographic images of anonymous places, faces or objects. One day his publisher said that he wanted to publish written texts, not photography, and suggested Gerz find another outlet. So Gerz began showing in museums, although he still publishes his work in anthologies.

Gerz got the commission in 1984 for the Hamburg project, intended for the industrial and port district of Hamburg. When he met and married his wife, Esther, in Jerusalem that year, they began working on it together. They felt they could not build a monument against fascism

that would have characteristics they regarded as fascist.

"We did not want to have a huge pedestal and place a thing on it that presumes to tell people what they are supposed to believe in," says Gerz. The monument was not intended to deplore fascism in the past, but rather to state the resolve never to accept it in the future. But whose resolve was this meant to be?

The solution the artist came up with was both simple and unusual. The monument would be an aluminum column 12 meters (about 39 feet) high, one meter square, covered with a coat of lead. It would be placed over a shaft as deep as the column is high. Passers-by would be invited to write their names on it and as the signatures covered its surface, it would be lowered into the ground about 1.5 meters at a time. This will be done for the first time in March. When the entire surface is covered with signatures, the column will be lowered beneath the surface of the street and a stone placed over it, stating that this is the emplacement of the Hamburg Monument Against Fascism. Such was the concept.

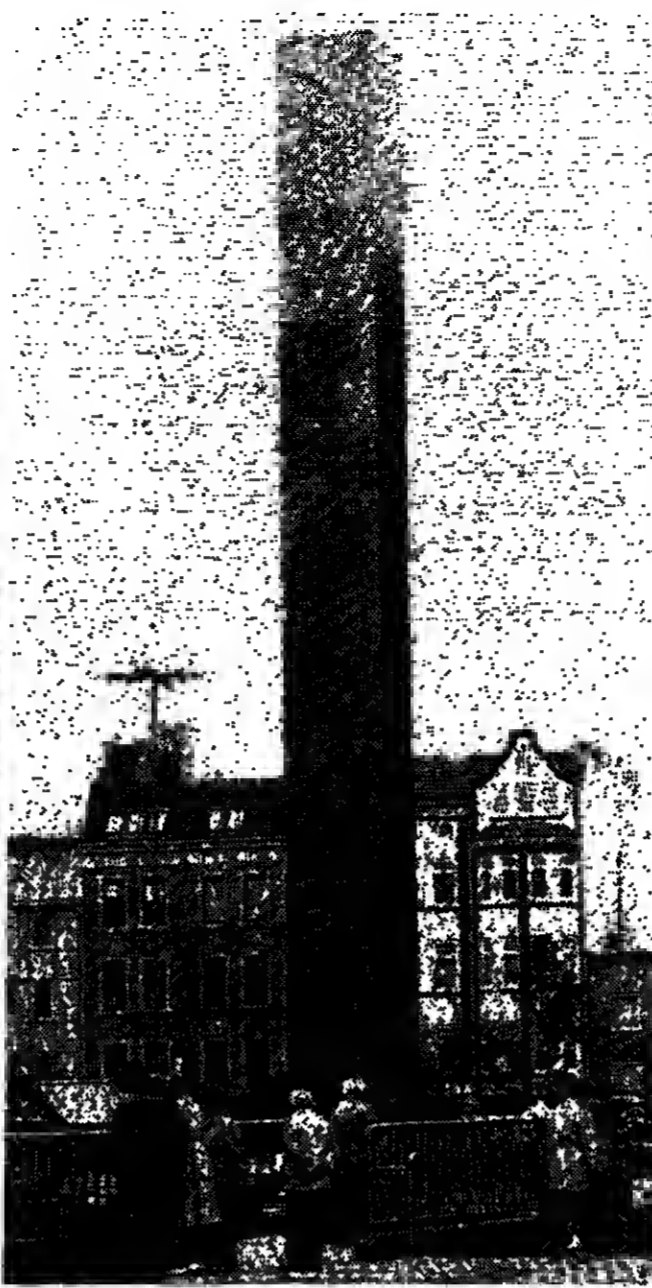
Next came the question of where to put it. The city wanted it inside a park, but Gerz preferred a spot that he describes as "normally ugly" in the center of town. It has a subway station, a pedestrian mall, an overhead highway and much of the day, a scabbed flow of people.

The monument was inaugurated last October and immediately began to provoke strong reactions. A temporary inscription invites citizens and visitors to sign their names and explains how the monument will be lowered into the ground. "One day," the text concludes, "the column will have disappeared completely and the site of the Hamburg Monument Against Fascism will be empty. In the end it is only we ourselves who can rise against injustice." This text is in German, French, English, Turkish, Arabic and Hebrew — Gerz's solution to the matter of whose resolve it is intended to express.

Things went tamely for a few days. Then swastikas began to appear. Then, high on the column ("I can't imagine how they got up there," says Gerz) an inscription that reads: "You know not what you do." The most painful aspect of the reaction, in the artist's view, is that people come there at night and scratch out the signatures.

It has even been mutilated by attempts to remove the lead plating with hammer and chisel.

"What you have there now," Gerz says, "is something that looks rather like a painting by Mark Tobey, all covered with scribbles and scratches. When you see a photograph you can't help thinking how beautiful it is. But when you stand in front of it, it's like a blow. When it comes to fascism, Germans tend to be speechless. But here, you see,



Lead-plated column in Hamburg.

they have been given a blank page on which to vent their feelings."

Criticism in the press has been criticized because "it isn't art," but also because of its cost. According to Gerz, the mayor of Hamburg estimates that, at 280,000 Deutsche marks (\$145,000), it costs as much as 88 meters of federal highway. Some critics also wonder, cautiously, whether the city should have given as much importance to this particular subject.

Others deplore that the monument can so easily be "sullied," "violated" and covered with filth. A local newspaper does not agree. "The filth," the Harburger Rundschau said on Oct. 23, 1986, "brings us closer to the truth than

would a list of well-meaning signatures. The inscriptions, a conglomerate of approval, hatred, anger and stupidity, are like a fingerprint of our city applied to the column. It may be that, in this sense, this monument, which everyone claims cost too much, has been worth the expenditure."

Once it is entirely underground, the memory of this strange experiment will linger. A sealed window on a lower level of the square will also allow passers-by to glimpse a small section of the lead plating, covered with its messages of hostility and concern.

An exhibition of Jochen Gerz's work on photographic paper is at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Charvres until Jan. 10.

A Family Touch of Spain

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

PIZARRA, Spain — Gregorian chants echo softly through the house, lights beam on special objects and if it happens to be raining the steady drumming on the corrugated iron roof of the Hollander Museum gives an added dimension to the sense of timelessness that permeates the place.

In the quiet hills three kilometers (two miles) west of Pizarra and 38 kilometers west of Málaga, Barbara and Eugene Hollander have put down their roots in palatial style. In 1963 they had 60 truckloads of bricks and tiles brought from a 15th-century palace that was being torn down in Cordoba and with the help of masons and bricklayers constructed a Spanish *cortijo* with meter-thick walls, massive doors and windows and carved ceiling beams (also from Cordoba).

Ending up with 1,400 square meters, they opened the Hollander Museum in the Cortijo de la Yeguas two years ago, dedicated to Spanish life and history, with items that they and their children have collected while roaming around Spain on horseback, on foot and in a trailer.

"I want people to come here and get in touch with their past," said Hollander, a soft-spoken native New Yorker who left the documentary film business in 1963 and brought his second wife, Barbara (also a filmmaker), and their children to Spain. Hollander began painting at the age of 39. It is his painting — large impressionistic scenes of Spanish life — that supports the museum, he said.

"I knew Spain was for me the minute I saw the brown hillsides from our ship deck in the bay of Algeciras," he said. "Although I have no absolute proof, I have strong inner feelings that my ancestors were Sephardic Jews who were driven out of Spain. And now I have returned."

The idea for the museum started with the realization that many foreigners who came to the nearby Costa del Sol never really saw the country. "We think people should take more away with them than sun, beaches and discosquees. How was and is life in the Spanish countryside? Why were the first Spaniards? How did invaders affect their history?"

"Look," he said, picking up a red stone from a showpiece and rubbing it on the palm of a visitor's hand. "It is a perfect match to the red used in the paintings on the walls of the Pileta caves" west of the museum near the ancient city of Ronda. There is a corner of the museum dedicated to La Cueva de la Pileta,

with excellent photos by one of the Hollander's sons, James, a photo-journalist currently working in Israel.

The cave is a great favorite with the Hollander family. They even helped build some of the stairs that are inside it. Picking up another stone, Hollander explains how it was used as a cutting tool, showing the sawing edge and how it fits comfortably into the hand with a niche for the thumb. "Looters have taken much of the gold and silver from the archaeological sites all over Spain, but thank God they have still left us with the everyday things in the life of the people."

Visitors are urged to pick things up, to touch. "You cannot learn just by looking. You have to feel things. From here I urge people to go and see these caves, animal reserves, castles, ruins, whatever interests them. I hope we are a stepping stone to seeing more." He is especially anxious that they see the Pileta caves with their drawings before the Andalusian government tries to make the site more of a tourist attraction by installing music and ocean lights, as in the caves at Nerja.

The Hollander collection includes Roman tools, toys, Greek jewelry, Phoenician urns, old leather-working tools (some of which are types still used), a 16th-century fig press and massive carved wood furniture from the 14th to 19th centuries, down to a room dedicated to their friend the Spanish bullfighter Antonio Bienvenido, who died several years ago; there is a "suit of lights," the head of a bull he killed and other memorabilia.

Barbara Hollander has arranged in their stables a series of small rooms: a kitchen with herbs hanging from the beams and chock full of old ceramic and copper pieces, a bedroom with handwoven coverlets, a leatherworker's shop, a saddle room and others.

Perhaps the gem of the museum is a 6,000- to 7,000-year-old wild oak tomb of a 10- to 12-year-old

child that was found in the province of Almería.

The Hollanders like to linger over each item and explain it. They talk about the 60-centimeter-high (24-inch) wooden Virgin Mary that they found to a junkyard in pieces and restored (experts date it to the 13th or 14th century), a huge 15th-century music book whose goatskin pages still give off a faint odor of goats on damp days, and a 17th-century Portuguese clock that still runs. Woven in among all this are the sculptures of their daughter, Siri, the nature photos of another son, Scott, the paintings of Hollander and the flower arrangements done by Barbara Hollander, who has collected and dried the yellow, white, pink, purple and red flowers of the surrounding hills and scattered bouquets of them all over the museum.

In the short time that it has been open, more than 6,000 persons have visited the museum. Hollander, who was recently awarded a silver medal by the King Juan Carlos I for his contribution to tourism in Spain, does not like to have huge groups going through it. He often refuses them. "What I like are families, five to eight people, no more. You cannot communicate with large groups."

It started out as a place for foreigners to learn about Spain, but so many Spaniards have come that we are now thinking of opening to the public one day a week," Hollander said.

To get to the Cortijo de la Yeguas from Málaga go through Campanillas to Pizarra, where there are signs to the museum. From Marbella go through Coin and across toward Cártama. Just before Cártama take the Alora road until you come to a sign for the museum and turn left.

Visits are free, but by appointment only, in the mornings. Tel: 483163.

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a writer based in Spain.

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Films of War, Catholic Cliché and Classic Comedy

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The best new film playing in Paris may well be "Sarrasine" by the Mauritanian director Med Hondo. Hondo is known for a cinema that takes sides — one of his previous features was a sympathetic portrait of the Polisario Front — and his new film is no exception. It is the story of an artist-queen (the title character, played by Ai Keita) who defeats a handful of French officers leading a column of African troops who burn, rape and behead (in brutal detail) their way across Sudan in 1899.

The story is based on a true incident, a victorious battle in a lost war. How could this tiny column of French adventurers, even armed with bolt-action rifles and a small howitzer, crush everyone in their path? And just as important, what were they crushing?

The strength of the film is that it answers both questions at once. Hondo takes us through the Moslem, Tuareg and animist cities of the countryside, showing us how each hoped to preserve its prerogatives at the expense of the rest, by cutting deals with the conquerors.

Hondo never loses track of the rich variety of these cultures but he made a decision that weakens the film by showing the French commander (played by Jean-Roger Milo) as an out-and-out madman,



Sean Connery in "The Name of the Rose."

who murders the superior officer sent to put an end to his butchery. Nonetheless, this film, which is playing at only one theater in Paris, stands with such great studies of colonial despotism as Satyajit Ray's "The Chess Players." It deserves wider release.

Jean-Jacques Annaud's "The Name of the Rose" (showing in Paris as "Le Nom de la rose") is based on Umberto Eco's internationally best-selling novel and stars Sean Connery as William of Baskerville, a reasoning Franciscan in the terror-guided age of the Inquisition. It will certainly be enjoyed by those who have not read the novel.

question of the meaning of faith in a time of terror. The motor of this film, from the day in 1327 when you enter the remote Benedictine monastery in the wintry mountains of northern Italy and confront the evasive, veiled eyes of the chief abbot (Michael Lonsdale), is sex. One look at this man, and at the papal legates who soon appear for a conference to reconcile the Holy See and the Franciscans, and you know that it takes more than Vera-pena to satisfy them at night. What you don't know is why the Benedictine monks are dying. William sets out to discover why, aided by his acolyte, Adso (the adolescent Christian Slater, whose mouth hangs open so much that you wonder if he lives on errant files).

En route to solving the mystery, Adso encounters a peasant girl who seduces him. In Eco's novel, her fate was to be burned at the stake as a witch, following an Inquisition used by the legates to discredit the Franciscans. In the film, she is saved by a peasant uprising, which proceeds to destroy the Inquisitor, Bernardo Gui (played by E. Miranx Abraham in a manner that gives old meaning to the term "sadist").

We are looking at a cliché of medieval Catholicism, not only in the physical deformities that mark the monks, and the bloody bits Annaud throws our way (without a hint of counterbalancing spiritual majesty), but in the mere veneer of angst piety that everyone in the film projects — including William, who seems merely bored with a

Catholic Church that defies reason. (Why didn't Annaud use the irony Connery showed in his James Bond roles, the precise quality his William screams for?) In this movie, the church is dead and people are fighting over the spoils. It is as if Annaud could not bear to face the truth Eco suggested — that the real horror of the Inquisition was that the Inquisitors believed in what they were doing.

One thing — and it is no small thing — that you can say for "Les Fugitifs" (The Fugitives), the third comedy Francis Veber has directed with Gérard Philipe and Pierre Richard in the starring roles, is what is really great in Depardieu's and Richard's comic coupling.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

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UH...WELL, SIR, IT'S JUST THAT I'VE BEEN CAST AS A CENTRAL PROLOGIST IN BOTH SCANDALS... ON NOISE?
BOTH SCANDALS WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT? IS THERE A SCANDAL GOING ON HERE?
YOU'RE RIGHT, SIR, THERE'S NO COMPARISON.
WHAT A MINUTE! IF THERE'S A SCANDAL, I WANT TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF IT!
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SPORTS

Camel Racing: High Stakes, High Tech

By Philip Shehadi

AL WATHBA, United Arab Emirates — The trainer Saeed al-Amiri is twitching in his seat because his protégé is falling behind as he nears the finish.

Once merely a desert frolic, camel racing in the United Arab Emirates and other Gulf Arab states has become a serious competitive sport.

Legs still fly wildly in a cloud of sand, and camels still lumber across the finish line covered in white froth. But in today's racing the stakes are high, the jockeys professional and the organization an art.

Prominent sheikhs, the sport's patrons, arrive at desert race tracks by helicopter while trainers watch the events on closed-circuit TV and radio instructions to receivers strapped on the chests of their jockeys.

In a bid to preserve part of their vanishing Bedouin heritage, the region's rulers are spending millions of dollars on racing circuits, prize money — and thoroughbred camels.

Prizes at the main al-Wathba circuit, 30 miles (48.2 kilometers) from the capital Abu Dhabi, can exceed one million dirhams (\$272,000) and a top camel can bring as much as \$1 million to the Bedouin tribesmen who breed them.

"In the past camel races were for special occasions — weddings and holidays — to celebrate and see which camel was the fastest," said Saeed al-Amiri, camel expert and author. "Now they are sponsored by the government to help people keep their camels and not lose their traditional way of life."

The races begin after a line of club-wielding policemen, amid much shouting and tugging, lead



Child jockeys spur their camels in one of the races held each winter in Gulf Arab states.

a phalanx of 30 to 50 camels to the starting line.

The jockeys, some as young as five years and never more than 45 pounds (20.3 kilograms), nestle behind the hump carrying bamboo canes in their right hand and reins in their left.

Then they're off — with cheers, the cracking of canes and a television van out front for live coverage. The fastest can complete a five-mile course in about 15 minutes.

Officials say there are some 3,000 racing camels in Abu Dhabi alone. Most belong to the UAE's president, Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, and other sheikhs of the ruling family who can afford the exorbitant cost of a well-bred camel.

In what amounts to a form of tribal welfare payments, the Abu Dhabi government gives camel owners a yearly allowance of 200 dirhams per animal and subsidizes the trade's water tankers, transport and workers.

The payments ensure that after more than a decade of rapid modernization, the camels still have a place in modern life. Their traditional role as the Bedouin's sole source of milk, transport, meat and hides has all but disappeared.

Modern camel racing supports not only breeders but jockeys, trainers and the equivalent of stable hands — young men from Pakistan, Oman or Sudan who tend the camels from desert tents during the November-to-April racing season.

Two-year-old Pakistani jockey Jawad, dressed in a smart blue vinyl suit and cap, said he earned

1,500 dirhams a month riding Sheikh Zayed's camels.

But the trainer al-Amiri, who is also a third-year science student at Emirates University, says that despite the subsidies, camel racing is rarely profitable.

The races are often an occasion for sheikhs of different tribes to get together. At al-Wathba, they sip aromatic Arabian coffee in the carpeted VIP lounge while dancers and musicians entertain the public with songs of praise for the camels.

While soccer still appears to be the most popular sport among UAE youth, al-Amiri maintains that those with recent Bedouin roots have not forgotten their ruling family who can afford the exorbitant cost of a well-bred camel.

And he said, "The Prophet Mohammed enjoyed camel racing and so do we."

New Zealand, Stars & Stripes Into Finals

Dickson, Conner to Race for Right to Challenge Australians in America's Cup

By Angus Phillips  
Washington Post Service  
FREMANTLE, Australia — Stars & Stripes and New Zealand guaranteed a clash to settle their long dispute by completing on Friday a 4-0 sweeps in the challenger semifinals of the America's Cup.

The two camps, which have sparred often verbally but only three times physically in the last three months, open a best-of-seven series Jan. 13 to decide who races the Australians for yachting's top prize.

Who should win? "All we've got to go by is history," said the cocky, 25-year-old New Zealand skipper, Chris Dickson. "We've won 37 of 38," he said, leaving unmentioned Stars & Stripes' 31-7 record, modest by comparison.

But there's more to the America's Cup than won-lost records, and not everyone is convinced New Zealand has the edge.

Dennis Conner, the man who lost the Cup in 1983, whipped Stars & Stripes around a windy, white-capped course 43 seconds ahead of Tom Blackaller's USA to complete his best-of-seven sweep. Dickson dispatched French Kiss with an easy, 2-minute, 44-second win.

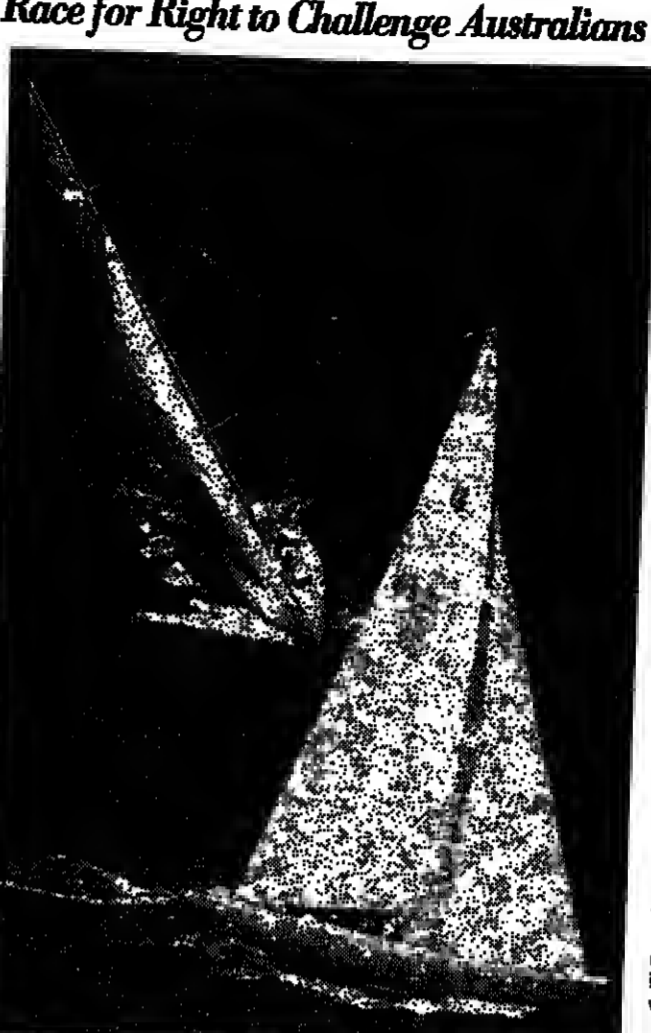
Afterwards Blackaller, the 46-year-old San Francisco who was expected to give Conner a better fight, was asked his pick for the finals.

Conner "is going to represent the U.S. very well," he said, "and I'd be very surprised if Stars & Stripes didn't become the challenger."

The two boats proved far the best of what started out as a 13-boat challenger field. Conner collapsed in the second round-robin, dropping four of 11 races. But outside that hiccup, he's been steadily improving.

In the last four races, Blackaller said Stars & Stripes showed a significant speed increase after undergoing minor refinements.

Conner was fast enough Friday to survive a bad sail selection that left his mainsail flogging most of the race.



Stars & Stripes, right, tacking ahead of USA in the last race of their semifinal series, won by Stars & Stripes.

"Our weather information was way off," said Tom Whidden, Conner's tactician. "We didn't expect the breeze to go over 15 knots," but it went to 24 early on and stayed up much of the afternoon.

Wrestling with excessive sail that overpowered his boat and knocked it on its ear more than once, Conner lost the lead two-thirds of the way through the race, but quickly

regained it with deft boat-handling in close quarters.

Few would dispute that Dickson and Conner and their crews are among the best boat-handlers in Fremantle.

But Conner is convinced the fastest boat, not the best crew and skipper, will win this Cup.

And many observers, watching the performance of Stars & Stripes over the last four races, reckon Conner has improved his boat impressively, while New Zealand remains quick but largely unchanged from the boat that beat Conner two of three times in the round-robins.

After a practice race Thursday in heavy winds against the two Australian Kookaburras, Conner told his crew, "Only nine more races to go," meaning the final one against USA, four straight against New Zealand and then four straight against an Australian defender.

"He was very confident," said Bruno Trouble, ex-skipper of France II who was aboard as a guest, "and a confident Dennis Conner is extremely dangerous."

But the New Zealanders are confident, too, with the best record in the history of challenger trials and 28 straight wins since their only loss, to Conner, in October.

"The boats that are left are very close," said Dickson. "The records speak for themselves."

And while Conner thinks his boat is faster than any rival's in certain conditions, Dickson said New Zealand is "as good as or better than anyone in all conditions. We're not a tenth of a knot faster," he said, using one of Conner's oft-cited figures, "but we're as fast as anyone, anywhere in the wind range."

Conner admitted he still has concerns about his boat's performance in lighter winds, and promised to work on that over the 11-day break. Blackaller, who two weeks ago was widely considered the best bet to knock off the Kiwis, blamed his troubles on lack of time. He struggled in seven months to get a grip on his radical, double-ruddered design, first racing sailboat of its kind.

With another few months, he said, he'd have worked the bugs out to get a smidgen more speed, which is all he needed.

Ptjot of French Kiss was proud to be the first Latin to take a 12-month run to the Cup semifinals, and said he'd like to try again, wherever the Cup winds up.

Friday's OTC Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chgs. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding prices and changes.

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SCOREBOARD

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1986, High, Low, 4 P.M. Chgs. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding prices and changes.

SPORTS

Oklahoma Beats Arkansas In the Orange Bowl, 42-8

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service
MIAMI — Third-ranked Oklahoma did everything it could to get a little attention Thursday night. First, its ineligible linebacker, Brian Bosworth, modeled insurance T-shirts. Then, the Sooners destroyed No. 9 Arkansas, 42-8.

last week for testing positive for steroid use, the Sooners intercepted six Arkansas passes, four of them from the starting quarterback, Greg Thomas.

Oklahoma's uninspired offense: the Sooners ran only six plays and punted twice. But on the second play of the second quarter, Tillman turned Holyway's pitch right into the 77-yarder. Tillman evaded three tacklers, vaulting cornerback Charles Washington, shaking off cornerback Richard Brothers, and then leaping over linebacker Erik Whitfield inside the 20.



Michigan's Jamie Morris runs for a Rose Bowl touchdown. But Arizona State won, 22-15.

Arizona State Wins Rose Bowl Over Michigan

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service
PASADENA, California — Long before Arizona State joined the Pacific 10 in 1978, the Pac-10 had gained dominance over the Big Ten in their annual Rose Bowl match. In its first Rose Bowl appearance, Arizona State carried on the tradition of its league.

Accepting the MVP award, Van Raaphorst said, "I'm glad I had the opportunity my dad never had." The senior Arizona State quarterback, who completed 16 of 36 passes for 193 yards and two touchdowns without an interception, is the son of Dick Van Raaphorst, who was Ohio State's place-kicker in 1961 when the Buckeyes won the Big Ten title.



Cris Carter of Ohio State goes up to catch a pass between Texas A&M defenders during the Buckeyes' 28-12 victory.

Nebraska Sours LSU's Sugar Bowl, 30-15

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — Give the New Orleans Police Department partial credit for Nebraska's 30-15 Sugar Bowl victory over Louisiana State.

dominant that the frustrated Tigers rang up a Sugar Bowl-record 130 yards in penalties. Two LSU players — offensive linemen Eric Anderson and Ralph Norwood — were ejected for bad conduct as LSU ended the season 9-3.

give them a bonus to get them to want to come back." Danny Noonan, one of the players arrested, said the incident "only helped us. We got fired up. The people treated us like dirt."

yards and another score to win the most valuable player award. Nebraska had opted only 44 yards and trailed 7-3 before launching its first touchdown drive with 1:42 left in the first half following an interception by Brian Washington.

Ohio State Picks Off Texas A&M in Cotton Bowl

NEW ORLEANS — Ohio State intercepted five passes by Kevin Murray, returning two for touchdowns, to rout Texas A&M, 28-12, in the first Cotton Bowl appearance by a team from the Big Ten Conference.

victory by picking off a Murray pass with just under three minutes remaining in the game and racing 49 yards for the final score. In the opening moments of the third quarter, Chris Spielman, another linebacker, stretched the Buckeyes' 7-6 halftime lead by intercepting a Murray pass and running it back 24 yards for a touchdown.

Keen and Spielman led the Ohio State defense with 18 unassisted tackles between them. "It was a great exhibition of defensive football," said Earle Bruce, the Ohio State coach.

Over all, the two defensive units intercepted eight passes on the day, tying a Cotton Bowl record set in 1962 by Mississippi and Texas. The five interceptions from Murray exceeded the previous record of four, yielded by Joe Montana of Notre Dame to Houston in 1979. Koc's 49-yard return broke by 2 yards a record set by Byron (Whizzer) White for Colorado in 1938.

SCOREBOARD

Football

U.S. College Bowl Summaries

Table with columns for game name, score, and key statistics. Includes CTRUS BOWL, GOTTOW BOWL, and individual statistics for various players.

America's Cup

DEFENDER ELIMINATION

Table listing various teams and their performance in the Defender Elimination event, including scores and statistics.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL standings for various divisions including Adams, Campbell, and Norris, listing teams and their records.

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA standings for Eastern and Western Conferences, listing teams and their records.

Fiesta Bowl Forecast: Vinny, Vidi, Vici

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

TEMPE, Arizona — There is one absolute certainty about this prime-time run for No. 1 here Friday night, one mortal lock regarding Miami versus Penn State: a famous Italian-American is going to become even more mythical.

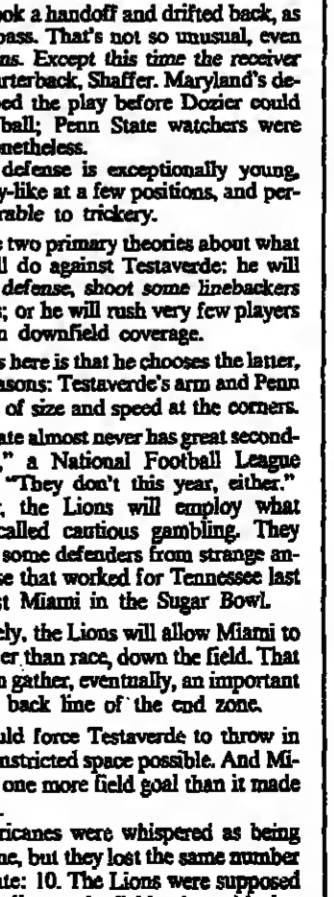
other day. The Lions, he said, "are a tremendous football team. They are extremely talented. They are a very physical team and they make few mistakes."

As usual, Penn State has not done much more than was necessary to win in an 11-0 regular season. But there is some offensive flair in the playbook. Yes, hard as it is to imagine, Paterno does not think wrinkles are limited to dirty laundry.

Paterno's vastly underappreciated defensive coach, Jerry Sandusky, concocted a way to frustrate the ground-bound Sooners in the 1986 Orange Bowl. Trouble was, quarterback Jamie Holyway threw a rare on-target pass that became the 77-yard touchdown that sent Oklahoma toward a 25-10 victory.

That performance allowed him eventually to become a coast-and-tie receiver, of the Heisman Trophy. Many pros scout rate him a better prospect than John Elway.

Even before kickoff, there has been one odd scene: most of the most devoted football fans in Arizona have left town. That's because Arizona State played Michigan in the Rose Bowl on Thursday, winning 22-15.



Vinny Testaverde

Testaverde off the field, and a reliable field goal kicker — Massimo Manca — for drives that stall reasonably close to the end zone.

Tale of 2 Quarterbacks For Jets-Browns Game

By Rick Warner
The Associated Press
NEW YORK — One is a sore-armed substitute, the other a hometown hero. But quarterbacks Pat Ryan and Bernie Kosar were getting equal billing for the New York Jets' AFC semifinal playoff game against the Cleveland Browns on Saturday in Cleveland.

Even before kickoff, there has been one odd scene: most of the most devoted football fans in Arizona have left town. That's because Arizona State played Michigan in the Rose Bowl on Thursday, winning 22-15.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE adv. cont. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Priv., etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg., Week Ago, Year Ago

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bond, Unch., Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Priv., etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Day, Buy, Sell, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Priv., etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of NYSE stock prices (A-M) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, etc.

NYSE Prices Advance Sharply

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange celebrated the New Year with a sharp advance Friday as rising bond prices boosted investor's spirits. Futures-linked buying contributed to the gain, but trading was light because many traders turned the New Year holiday Thursday into a four-day weekend. At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average had jumped 31.56 to 1,927.31. For the week, the Dow lost 3.09 points. Gainers outnumbered losers by about 8 to 1 one among the NYSE issues traded Friday. About 91.88 million shares changed hands, down from 139.16 million on Wednesday. Stock prices surged early, as bond market strength spread to stock index futures prices and prompted arbitrageurs to sell futures contracts and buy equities. But traders said some buying was not connected to program trades. Blue chips advanced, as did stocks that benefit from lower interest rates. Some traders said the market was having a belated New Year's celebration in anticipation of the return to work Monday of many institutional investors with shopping lists for 1987. But analysts also noted that the market underwent three days of declines in the first part of the week and was ready for a buying spree. Some traders were not convinced that Friday's advance would be a prelude to a stronger purchasing trend Monday. "I'm concerned about the market," said Robert Kahan, head of equity trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco. "There's a lot of economic uncertainty." He predicted that the market would trade in a narrow range during the first quarter of 1987. "You'll get a lot of these kinds of blips, both up and down, depending on what kind of economic data come out," he said. Peter Furness, vice president of equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, agreed there is cause for concern. He said the market may still be facing an uncertain period as portfolio managers try to evaluate the economic picture and choose stocks likely to be profitable. But he said that for lack of better alternatives, money managers would probably put more funds into equities, pushing the stock market higher. Mr. Kahan said oil prices would be a strong short-term influence on stock prices. "If prices stay at \$18 a barrel or go higher, stocks are in trouble," he said. "If they recede, stocks will go to higher levels." Public Service of Colorado was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 18 1/2. BellSouth followed, rising 1/4 to 59 1/2. Other offing of the AT&T breakup attracted buying interest. Bell Atlantic jumped 2 1/2 to 69 1/2. Ameritech leapt 2 1/4 to 134 1/2 and Southwestern Bell climbed 2 to 114 1/2. Illinois Power was the third-most active issue, edging up 1/4 to 29 1/2. Among other rate-sensitive utility issues, Commonwealth Edison rose 1/4 to 34 1/2, Niagara Mohawk rose 1/4 to 17 1/2 and Detroit Edison added 1/4 to 17 1/2.

Large table of NYSE stock prices (N-Z) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, etc.

Large table of NYSE stock prices (A-M) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, etc.

Large table of NYSE stock prices (N-Z) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, etc.

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Large table of NYSE stock prices (A-M) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld. PE, etc.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'ECONOM' and '1987. Only'.



Statistics Index table with columns for various market indicators and their corresponding page numbers.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 3-4, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

In 1987, Only Cooperation Can Save World Economy

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — The year 1987 will confront the United States, Japan, West Germany and other industrial countries with the necessity of finding solutions to the most dangerous set of problems that the world economy has faced since the end of the 1920s.

Worries have intensified among economists and business executives that another breakdown in the system could happen. Yet, paradoxically, the securities markets remain strong, reflecting the widespread belief of investors that solutions will be found to the dangers that lie ahead.

But skeptics may retort that stock-market confidence also reached a high in 1929, just before the crash.

What solutions are required if the market's confidence is to be justified this time? First of all, in a world in which the line has been rubbed out between national and international economies, nations need to work together in their common interest.

For the United States, for its own sake and that of others, this means tackling the budget deficit, which has caused the misalignment of the dollar and other currencies, aggravated the U.S. trade deficit and drained capital from the rest of the world.

As Jean-Pierre Fitoussi of the University of Paris and Edmund S. Phelps of Columbia University demonstrate in a new study for the Brookings Institution, the budget deficit has been a major cause of the high rate of unemployment in Western Europe since the Great Depression and of economic sluggishness throughout the world. The study concludes that, though the disturbances transmitted by the United States have begun to moderate, other countries "may have to bargain for further reductions in the budgetary deficits that are still propping up real interest rates in the United States and the world."

But attacking the budget deficit in 1987 poses a dilemma: To hit it too hard might be to plunge the currently weakened U.S. economy into recession. This is particularly feared by the administration and the Federal Reserve because of the high debt-equity ratios of many U.S. corporations and the potential insolvency of many banks. But to fail to cut the deficit at all would be to worsen foreign and domestic fears about the U.S. debt structure and about the fiscal irresponsibility of the administration and Congress. This could cut off capital inflow while it is still needed.

TO BREAK OUT of the dilemma means widening the frame of the problem, both domestically and internationally. Within the United States, downward pressures resulting from cutting the deficit need to be offset by an easier monetary policy and lower interest rates. And as the United States moves to put its fiscal affairs in order, other countries need to do more to sustain world economic growth, preferably by cutting their own interest rates. This would make it possible for the United States to lower its rates further without sending the dollar into a free fall that would further imbalance world trade and damage the world economy.

Despite having indicated a willingness to cooperate with the United States on lowering interest rates and using fiscal and monetary policies to spur growth, Japan has released a preliminary 1987-88 budget that provides for little growth over the current budget. And West Germany, the main economic power in Europe, has been holding out, at least until after its Jan. 25 election. A critical question for 1987 is what moves Japan and West Germany will take to stimulate their economies.

The fragility of the economic situation is heightened by the See SCENE, Page 11

The U.S. budget deficit has been a major cause of world economic sluggishness.

Terrorist Alert

An Italian police helicopter escorted a Pan Am plane leaving Rome during the summer as a precaution against terrorism. The measure was part of a new security program prompted by an attack by Arab terrorists on Leonardo da Vinci International Airport. A rash of terrorist incidents, as outlined below, made 1986 a disastrous year for the tourism industry.



MAJOR INCIDENTS OVER THE LAST YEAR THAT HAVE MADE AMERICANS RELUCTANT TO TRAVEL ABROAD:

Table listing major terrorist incidents from December 1985 to September 1986, including locations like Rome, Athens, Tripoli, and Chernobyl.

'86: 'The Year That Tourism Will Never Forget'

By Sharon Warren Walsh

WASHINGTON — The multibillion-dollar business of tourism, 1986 will be remembered as the year that many in the travel business want to forget.

The events that caused hundreds of thousands of Americans to stay away from Europe and the Mediterranean countries are not the kind of visual images anyone would want to put on a travel poster.

There were the photographs of bodies sprawled near the check-in counters of the Israeli airline El Al after terrorist attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports; of the hole blown in the fuselage of TWA flight 840 as it approached Athens; of wounded passengers lying in the hallways of hospitals in Karachi, Pakistan, after hijackers of Pan American flight 073 opened fire with automatic weapons and detonated grenades inside the plane.

As if those incidents weren't enough to keep Americans away, the Chernobyl nuclear accident, a dollar that was worth less abroad and the lure of cheaper gasoline prices in the

United States kept many travelers close to home.

However, tourism officials point out that as much as 80 percent of their losses were a direct result of fears of terrorism.

"No other event has been so disastrous to international travel as terrorism this year," said Douglas Franching, director of the U.S. Travel Data Center.

Through August, the number of Americans going to Europe was down 24 percent compared with 1985, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, a division of the Commerce Department.

Some foreign countries saw the number of U.S. visitors who spend more than tourists from any other country, plummeted by as much as 50 percent. While it is difficult to ascertain the cumulative loss, it is clear that some countries lost billions of dollars.

The major airlines with routes to Europe were particularly hard hit. Pan Am, for example, attributed a \$300 million drop in revenue to the impact of terrorism and, less so, to the explosion at Chernobyl.

Key to much of the lost European business were the events of April — the TWA bombing, the U.S. attack on Libya and the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Each event dealt a blow to the U.S. public consciousness while most people were making plans for summer travel.

The events prompted widespread cancellations. "It was as if a farmer lost his crops for the entire year," said a Pan Am spokesman. "No one got out unscathed."

Certainly, no one escaped in the group-tour business, perhaps the hardest-hit segment of the tourism industry.

By the fall, when things started getting better, "It was too late for the group-travel business," said Robert Whitley, president of the U.S. Tour Operators Association. He estimated that travel by school groups, group tours and business-incentive trips was down as much as 60 percent for the year.

At least 24 tour operators went out of business in 1986, he said. Even if things improve overall in international travel, the business will have a longer road to recovery. See TOURISM, Page 11

Factory Orders Up 4.1% in U.S. In November

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods soared 4.1 percent in November from October, the biggest increase in two years, the government reported Friday. However, the gain was attributed to a huge 107.9-percent increase in demand for military equipment.

Excluding the big jump in the volatile weapons category, factory orders rose 1.3 percent in November after a 1.6-percent decline the previous month, the Commerce Department said.

The department also revised October orders to a decline of 3.5 percent from the previously reported 3.6-percent drop.

The overall November increase exceeded most analysts' expectations and was the best monthly performance since a 4.4-percent rise in November 1984.

The 107.9-percent rise in military orders was the biggest in more than 12 years, since a 140.2 percent jump in August 1974.

The strength came from heavy demand for military aircraft and pushed military orders to \$10.4 billion, the highest monthly total since March. Arms orders had fallen 43.4 percent in October.

The key category of non-defense capital goods showed a 6.4-percent rise in November, erasing a 4.6-percent October drop.

Analysts have said that business spending to expand and modernize production facilities would probably spur upward through December as U.S. companies rushed to take delivery on capital equipment before Jan. 1, when the new tax law took effect.

The department said two-thirds of the increase in orders occurred in the durable-goods sector, which includes military equipment; it rose by 5.5 percent in November. In an advance report 10 days ago, the government had put the in-

Construction Expenditures Declined 0.7%

WASHINGTON — Spending for new construction fell 0.7 percent in November compared with October, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$377 billion, the U.S. Commerce Department said Friday.

The department also revised its October figure to show an 0.8-percent fall instead of a 1.6-percent gain. New construction that month was at a rate of \$379.7 billion.

Through November, \$347.4 billion of new construction was put in place, a 6-percent increase over the like 1985 period.

The fall in construction spending, which was in line with most predictions, reflected declines in both private and public building outlays.

increase in durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, at a slightly higher 5.9 percent.

Within the major industry categories, orders for transportation equipment rose 15.9 percent. But without a big increase in military orders, demand in the transportation category would have fallen 6.3 percent.

Orders in the machinery category, which includes computers, fell 1.2 percent while the heavy-industry category of machinery showed a robust 12.3-percent rise.

Orders for nondurable goods rose 2.5 percent, to \$91.15 billion, after having fallen 1.9 percent in October.

(AP, Reuters)

As Prices Soar Again, Brazilians Are Declaring the Cruzado Plan Dead

By Alan Riding

RIO DE JANEIRO — After what one local economist called "a hiatus of generalized happiness," Brazilians appear to be rapidly losing faith in the anti-inflation program decreed by the government last February.

Only a few months ago, when a price freeze stimulated wild consumer spending, the country seemed entranced by the promise of "zero inflation." But price increases running at an annual rate of 70 percent in November and December have forced the government to revive a recently discarded "indexation" system linking interest rates and wages to inflation.

As a final burst of Christmas spending gave way to the New Year, the meltdown of the price freeze was also at hand. Some products doubled in price during the New Year's holidays and others, including meat and eggs, are available mainly on the black market through payment of an illegal premium.

One immediate consequence of the wave of economic uncertainty is that the country's finance minister, Dilton Fumero, whose identification with the Cruzado Plan against inflation had won him enormous popularity, is now the target of bitter criticism.

His offer to resign was rejected by President José Sarney in late November, but there is once again intense speculation that he may soon be replaced. "The Cruzado Plan is dead," said Alfonso Celso Pastore, a former central bank president who criticized the price freeze at its inception.

"Its death certificate will give the cause as 'generalized inflationary infection affecting all vital organs, stimulating the spread of indexation,' the same tumor that was so brilliantly removed on Feb. 28," he said. Other economists, bankers and businessmen have criticized the government for maintaining the boom provoked by frozen prices until after nationwide elections on Nov. 15.

They charge that this move not only disrupted the domestic economy, but also created financial problems on the eve of crucial negotiations to restructure Brazil's \$110 billion foreign debt, the largest in the developing world.

Economic growth estimated at more than 11 percent in 1986 slowed in imports and found a home for products once destined for export, with the result that the monthly trade surplus fell from an average of more than \$1 billion as recently as July to little over \$100 million in November and December.

At the same time, foreign-exchange reserves tumbled to about \$5 billion, from \$11 billion, in just 12

months. "This was an external crisis entirely made in Brazil," one economist noted acidly.

"The curious thing," said Roberto Campos, a senator and former planning minister, "is that the population really believed a simple decree freezing prices could result in a miracle that has been sought for millennia—a painless cure for inflation, accompanied by rapid growth and redistribution of income."

The turning-point came Nov. 21 when the administration finally moved to slow down the economy by sharply raising prices and taxes for a number of goods and services.

Coming just six days after the governing party won a stunning victory in the mid-term elections thanks to the popularity of the price freeze, the so-called Cruzado Plan II provoked angry protests and even an attempt by the labor movement to paralyze the country in a general strike Dec. 12.

Arguing that the increases were "necessary adjustments" as the economy moved from a price freeze to price controls, Mr. Fumero has insisted that Brazil can still avoid both inflation and recession in the coming year.

In an article this week, though, the finance minister implicitly accepted the death of the Cruzado Plan, noting that its main legacy was to strengthen "the

structural conditions for economic and social growth."

Yet, even among businessmen who profited handsomely from the recent consumer boom and now recognize the need for deflationary measures, the Sarney administration is perceived to have done too little, too late.

Further, since the Cruzado Plan II, private-sector confidence has not been restored. "One gets the impression that the government is disoriented by what's going on," a well-placed foreign banker said. "It has no coherent policy, its credibility has gone. It announced this week that interest rates would only be indexed for January and February, but no one believes that."

Officials said the government acted to protect real interest rates for savings accounts and treasury bonds and to bring down nominal interest rates, which were running at around 240 percent last month.

They also conceded that wages would automatically increase when accumulated inflation since February 1986 reaches 20 percent, probably later this month.

The government's hope is that it can bring order to the economy before the first anniversary of the Cruzado Plan by signing a "social pact" with business and labor groups aimed at curbing price increases and wage demands.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including US Dollar, Swiss Franc, and others.

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Saudis to Use Reserves to Cover Deficit

The Associated Press

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has announced it will have to dip into its reserves to meet its \$45.3 billion budget for fiscal 1987.

It marks the first time that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, conceded a need to use part of its \$90 billion in reserves to meet a deficit, which is projected at about \$14 billion.

The Saudis, who announced the 1987 budget on Wednesday, said oil sales would account for nearly 56 percent of revenue, or \$17.4 billion. Other income is expected from operations of petrochemical plants and oil companies owned by the government.

The budget, issued by royal decree, came after the kingdom twice acknowledged last year that it could not make assumptions about future income because of the instability of the world oil market.

A glut in the world oil market sent prices plummeting to less than \$10 a barrel at one point in 1986. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed in December to a 7-percent cut, with prices to be boosted to \$18 by Feb. 1. The Saudi quota was slashed to 4.13 million barrels a day.

In 1980, the kingdom's oil revenue was estimated at \$100 billion, or 87.6 percent of overall income. Saudi Arabia then produced about 11 million barrels a day.

The Saudi budget for fiscal 1987, which began Jan. 1, indicated that the kingdom projects an output of less than 4 million barrels a day, on the basis of an oil price of \$18 a barrel.

Defense and security outlays, with the largest allocation of \$16.2 billion, were cut 5.9 percent from a year earlier.

Demand for McDonnell Jet Doubtful

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK — By leaping into the production of a new jumbo jet, McDonnell Douglas Corp. is entering a growth market, but one that may not yield big profits, according to analysts.

"My gut feeling is that they will sell enough airplanes to break even and not much more," said Howard Mager, an aerospace analyst for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette in New York.

Analysts said the MD-11 aircraft, which McDonnell gave the go-ahead to on Monday, would be ideal for many airlines, particularly those that fly to international destinations from "secondary hubs" such as Chicago or Dallas, rather than from primary gateways like New York.

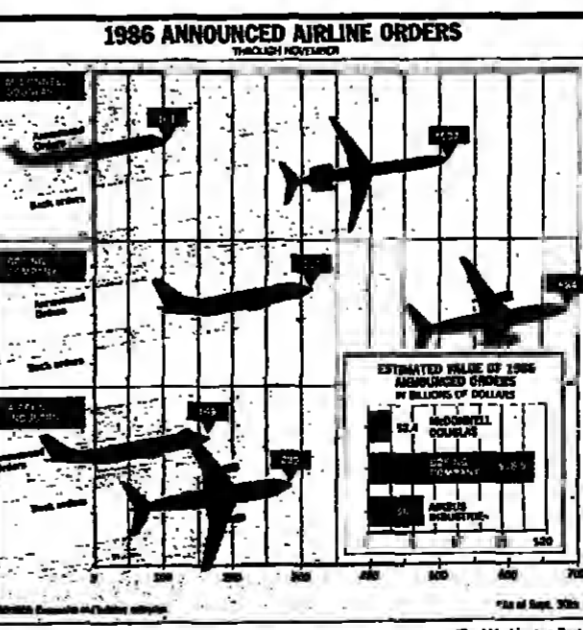
The MD-11, although based on McDonnell Douglas's three-engine DC-10, will be more fuel-efficient and have a flying range of up to 8,870 miles (14,370 kilometers), an increase of more than 30 percent.

It will also carry up to 405 passengers, compared with a maximum of 380 for the DC-10, and will have an advanced cockpit requiring only a two-man crew, compared with three for the DC-10.

Hans Flicker, an aerospace analyst for E.F. Hutton, said that foreign carriers flying the DC-10, which was introduced in 1971, lack a logical choice when they seek to upgrade their fleet.

But he said, "The question is, are there really enough aircraft in demand for McDonnell Douglas to make money on it?"

James Worsham, the president of Douglas Aircraft division of McDonnell Douglas, said the



1986 ANNOUNCED AIRLINE ORDERS

company expects to sell about 350 of the planes by the year 2000.

Speaking at the company's plant in Long Beach, California, he said that 12 customers had placed 52 orders and 40 options for the new plane, and the company was negotiating with 17 more customers.

Two of the customers, he said, are UAL Inc., which owns United Airlines, and AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines.

Since the new plane is a derivative of the DC-10, development costs are estimated to be about \$500 million, a modest amount compared with the cost of developing a new plane.

In addition, McDonnell Douglas is expected to produce a new transport plane, the C-

Franc Falls to New Low Against Deutsche Mark

PARIS — The Bank of France raised interest rates sharply for the second time in a week on Friday as the franc fell to its fourth successive record low against the Deutsche mark.

But Finance Ministry officials ruled out a tightening of exchange controls to protect the currency.

The central bank raised its key intervention rate to 8 percent from 7 1/2 percent, effectively pushing up rates throughout French money markets.

Bankers and stockbrokers said the move reflected despondent strains on the economy from a 16-day-old strike by railroad workers, exacerbated by a weak dollar, which had triggered a run of capital into West Germany.

On the Paris bourse, several billion francs were wiped off share values. The bourse index lost 2.24 percent and losses outnumbered gains by more than 6 to 1.

Foreign-exchange dealers said the interest-rate rise came too late to bolster the franc in Paris before the weekend.

The franc was fixed at 3.3120 to the mark, down from 3.3093 before the New Year holiday.

That is close to the 3.3303 level at which, under the European Monetary System, the central bank must intervene to support it.

The EMS links the currencies of West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg in floating bands.

The money-market intervention rate was last raised, by a quarter of a percentage point, on Dec. 16 when the franc started to come under pressure for a devaluation.

That was the first time the rate had

been raised since the franc crisis of March 1982.

On Dec. 30, as the franc came under increasing pressure, the Bank of France also raised its seven-day repurchase rate to 8 1/2 percent from 7 1/2 percent. That rate sets an upper indicator for money-market rates.

Dollar Volume Of 1986 Issues Breaks Record

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Falling interest rates sent the volume of corporate securities offerings to a record high in 1986, and Salomon Brothers Inc. was the lead underwriter for the fourth consecutive year.

Total dollar volume of securities sold in the United States and abroad by U.S. companies nearly doubled last year to \$318.4 billion from the previous record of \$171.5 billion in 1985, said IDD Information Services, a corporate finance research firm.

Most of the gain came in the U.S. market, where volume more than doubled to about \$220 billion, IDD said Thursday.

The record was expected. IDD announced in July that U.S. companies had raised nearly as much money, \$165 billion, with stock and bond offerings in the first half of 1986 as they had in all of 1985.

Although Salomon Brothers was again the top underwriter among investment banking firms in 1986, managing \$53.6 billion, or 16.8 percent, of the total volume, its market share dipped from 20.1 percent in 1985.

Markets Closed

Markets were closed Friday in Japan, Switzerland, South Africa, South Korea and Taiwan for holidays. Some commodities exchanges also were closed in France, Britain and the United States.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rio Tinto Minera Unable to Pay Debt

MADRID — Rio Tinto Minera SA, the Spanish mining concern, has notified domestic and foreign creditors that it cannot meet payment on its debt, which is estimated at more than 20 billion pesetas (about \$153 million).

Rio Tinto Zinc PLC of Britain and Union Explosivos Rio Tinto SA, the Spanish chemicals conglomerate, each have a 49-percent stake in Rio Tinto Minera.

1.18 billion pesetas the previous year. Its profitable gold and silver operations failed to offset losses in the company's 1986 copper output of 44,000 metric tons (48,500 short tons).

Fermenta Shares Will Not Trade Until Probe Ends

STOCKHOLM — Shares in Swedish biotechnology group Fermenta AB will not be traded until the Stockholm bourse has finished an investigation into the company's dealings, the chairman of the exchange, Bengt Ryden, said Friday.

Vons, Allied Supermarkets To Merge, Sell Some Outlets

LOS ANGELES — Vons Cos., a closely held company that operates 190 supermarkets and drug stores in California and Nevada, said Friday that it planned to merge into and take control of the smaller Allied Supermarkets Inc. of Detroit in a transaction valued at \$700 million.

The new company would be called The Vons Cos. Allied's managers, headed by chairman and chief executive, David Page, would buy all of Allied operating stores, including Almer Wolf Wholesale operations in Michigan, for about \$46 million in cash and debt, plus the assumption of more than \$20 million in liabilities.

HWT Directors Back New Offer By Bell Group

MELBOURNE — Directors of Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. recommended Friday that shareholders accept an improved takeover offer from Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Group.

TOURISM: For Travel Industry, Terrorism Made 1986 a Year to Forget

(Continued from first finance page) business was down as much as 75 percent. Speaking in New York recently, the head of the Italian Hotel Association called 1986 "the year that tourism will never forget."

to Britain, the picture was a bit brighter than in other countries that traditionally depend on U.S. tourist dollars. January through March showed a 40 percent increase in U.S. tourists, but in June the number plunged to 48 percent below that for June 1985.

Overall, 1986 tourism should be down about 15 percent, according to Don Ford, general manager of the British Tourist Authority. "It's not totally disastrous," he said.

Clearly, the low point was June, when, according to the Air Transport Association, the number of revenue passenger miles to all international destinations declined by nearly 16 percent.

Allied Stores Is Seeking to Raise \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON — Allied Stores Corp., which was taken over by Campeau Corp. in November, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Friday for securities offerings that would raise more than \$1 billion to cover costs stemming from the merger.

It followed a battle for control in which Mr. DeBartolo made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire Allied at the request of its management, which was trying to fend off Campeau's hostile offer.

Campeau's fight for Allied began early in September, when it offered \$66 a share. Allied's board rejected the bid and accepted one from Mr. DeBartolo and Paul A. Bilzerian, a California investor, for \$67 a share.

COMPANY NOTES

Beiersdorf AG, a German consumer goods company, announced Friday that it had acquired a 25-percent stake in the U.S. firm of Huggo Boscia, a manufacturer of baby wipes.

Phelps Dodge Corp., a big U.S. copper producer, has acquired Columbian Chemicals Co. of Atlanta for about \$250 million. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1986, Columbian's net income was \$19.8 million, on sales of \$230 million.

Pearson PLC has agreed to sell its Fairley engineering division to a group led by Fairley's senior management for \$51.5 million (\$76.35 million), including the repayment of an interest-free loan of £7 million.

Schwabacher Bank & Trust Co. has sold its 20-percent interest in J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. to Industrial Bank of Japan for \$30.1 million in cash before taxes and expenses.

United Asset Management Corp. has completed the purchase of Rothchild Co., an investment management company of Baltimore, from principals Stanford T. Rothchild Jr., F. James Kautle and Joseph M. Wikler for undisclosed terms.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Tumbles to a 6-Year Low

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to its lowest level in six years against the Deutsche mark in Europe on Friday, but steadied later in New York trading.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates, Paris Dollar Rates, and other international rates.

The dollar fell in London to 1.6070 Swiss francs from 1.6120 at the opening and Wednesday's close of 1.6095, and to 6.3500 French francs from 6.3650 and 6.3725.

Bank of Japan Will Continue Stabilizing Yen

TOKYO — Japan's central bank will continue to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to stabilize the yen's rate, the bank's governor said Friday.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 2 Jan. 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial data.

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Market Is Quiet; Sterling Straights Are Firmer

LONDON — Secondary market sectors of the Eurobond market were quiet again Friday with many traders taking an extra day off after the New Year holiday, dealers said.

SCENE: Cooperation Needed

(Continued from first finance page) What is most needed to prevent a breakdown in the system is political will: the will of the United States to deal with its public and private debt problem and the will of the major industrial countries to work together for their mutual interests.

Corning Glass Agrees To Acquire Hazelton

CORNING, New York — Corning Glass Works said Friday it had agreed in principle to buy Hazelton Laboratories through a stock exchange valued at \$30 a share, or \$115 million.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High Low, Open, Close, Chg. It lists various stocks and their prices.

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AMEX High-Lows

Table listing AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune featuring a photo of summit leaders and the headline 'Summit Leaders Vow to Push for an Economic Recovery'.

2 for 1

Worldwide subscription rates offer discounts of up to 50% off the newsstand price depending on country of residence.

Table showing subscription rates for various countries including Europe, Asia, and Americas.

Subscription form with fields for name, address, country, and payment method.

Advertisement for International Classified, featuring sections for Escorts & Guides and International Classified.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune's Centennial issue, featuring the headline 'Watch for our first issue'.



PEOPLE

Elton John, Due Surgery, Cancels All '87 Shows

Elton John will undergo through surgery next week and has canceled all 1987 performances. His promoter, Paul Henery, said that the 39-year-old British entertainer will spend three to four days in a private Australian hospital for an operation by one of the country's top throat specialists. "The surgery is exploratory only," she said, but declined to give details. "It's something that has to be rectified." She dismissed as speculation reports that John had ridden on his vocal cords. The entertainer canceled one concert in Perth last month, and collapsed on stage during a concert in Sydney toward the end of his 27-date tour. He was to have returned to the United States next month for an additional 32 concerts, following a sellout tour last year.

The computers that keep track of the Tower of Pisa indicate it leaned a bit more than usual during the past year. Professor Giuseppe Tonolo, who heads a group maintaining the landmark, said that the 55-meter (180-foot) tower listed by 1.36 millimeters (.05 inches) in 1986. The tower normally leans an average of a millimeter a year.

The medical profession beat out politics in the 11th annual New Year's Dishonor List of words and phrases. Heading the list garnered from 2,000 nominations from around the world was "The patient did not fulfill his wellness potential," said W.T. Rabe, head of college relations at Lake Superior State College in Michigan. The nominator Emmet Donnelly, of Detroit, said the phrase not only obscures the fact that the patient died, but it places the blame squarely on the patient.

The novelist James Michener has come up with a nickname for the 1980s. He calls it the Ugly Decade—a period marked by a "general know-nothingness in which evading critical problems is a substitute for grappling with them." Michener, in an essay in The New York Times, says there is too much emphasis on getting rich and blames the White House for many of the decade's problems. "For the first time that I can recall in my work abroad, other nations are laughing at us."

The Plays and Passions of Pirandello

By Herbert Mitgang  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A few years before he received the 1934 Nobel Prize in Literature, the Sicilian playwright Luigi Pirandello, one of the 20th century's revolutionary innovators in theater, wrote a passionate letter to Marta Abba, one of Italy's leading stage and screen actresses, who inspired several of his plays. "I write with my mind's eye fixed on you," he wrote. "Should your divine inspiring image abandon me for an instant, I would not be able to move ahead with one single word. Without realizing it, from far away, maybe not even thinking at all about me, consumed by other thoughts, by other preoccupations, you are doing the work for me. You, with all the power of your art, the tones of your inimitable voice, with the splendor of your eyes, which find the expression for each passion. "Keep on helping me to the last, my Marta, do not abandon me; think that not only I, but your work as well would die," the letter continues. "It is not possible for you not to be, as true and only author, in all I still do. I am, however, the hand. The one who dictates inside is you; without you, my hand becomes a stone."



Pirandello with Abba in 1926, "a luminous grace that lights up everything."

This letter is among 516 pieces of correspondence—written by the playwright between 1925 and 1936, the year of his death—that have just been donated to the Princeton University library. Abba, who is now 86, and lives in Monte Carlo, presented the letters during a recent visit to Princeton and to New York, where she once appeared on the Broadway stage. The letters, about 2,000 pages, neatly written in Italian and almost without corrections, represent the most important trove of unpublished Pirandellian material in the world, according to William L. Joyce, associate university librarian in charge of special collections, and Benito Ortolani, chairman of the theater department at Brooklyn College and a professor at the City University of New York. Ortolani, who is beginning to translate the letters for publica-

tion by the Princeton University Press, said they "represent a unique picture of the history of theatrical life in Italy and other countries, as seen from the vantage point of an insider. The letters include material about Pirandello's relationships to producers, directors, playwrights and actors, business transactions about theater rentals and contract negotiations, critical remarks about people and plays, and the political atmosphere while Mussolini ruled Italy." Asked, at an interview in New York, if she had ever met the Italian dictator, Abba waved her right hand in a dismissive gesture and replied, "I was invited to meet him once in his office at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome." Did Mussolini put on a show for her benefit? Was he an actor?

"Yes," Abba said, "a very bad one." Regarding Pirandello's own controversial audiences with Mussolini, Ortolani said the letters revealed that the playwright hoped the Italian dictator would support the theater and would be the key to a renaissance of the performing arts. But that hope gave way to disenchantment and finally to Pirandello's mistrust of the Fascist government. Abba said she admired all of Pirandello's plays, not only such well-known works as "Six Characters in Search of an Author" and "Henry IV" but also "Right and Wrong as You See It" and "As You Desire Me." Among the plays he dedicated to her were "The Wives' Friend," Pirandello's have pointed out that in his 1927 play, "Diana and Tuda," he

described the heroine with Marta Abba, 27 at the time, in mind: "She is very young, and marvelous beautiful; her curly auburn hair is arranged in the Greek fashion; her green eyes, long, large and luminous, gaze limpidly and steadily like the dawn. At times, when she is sad, they have a grieving character of a turquoise. Her lips have a sorrowful expression, as if life awakened feelings of disdain and bitterness in her. But when she laughs, she is all of a sudden enveloped in a luminous grace that lights up everything." Abba said that her favorite play in performance was "As You Desire Me" (Greta Garbo appeared in the 1932 Hollywood film). She recalled her 1932 Broadway debut opposite John Halliday in Robert Plymouth Theater in Robert

Sherwood's adaptation of Jacques Deval's "Tovarich."

Reviewing the comedy in The New York Times, Brooks Atkinson wrote: "Signorina Abba knows how to take a grand success in her stride as a woman of breeding, without condescension or subservience, and with a sense of humor that shines through her acting mischievously."

Ortolani cited passages from some of the letters about Pirandello's creative process—including his stumbling blocks. "I am writing in such a desperate exaltation, that any restraint fails me, I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, high up (this I feel) and far away, far away," he wrote in one.

"The obstruction is vanquished, the stumbling-block is overcome," another letter said. "Everything appeared clear—a marvelous clarity and lucidity—to the point of giving me exact and whole, the idea of a fruit ready to pick, in perfect ripeness. And now there is nothing left truly but to pick this fruit; one or two days of work to fix on paper what I have already seen, alive."

"I have almost finished the first act of 'You Don't Know How,' which is coming very well; I immediately hit it, swift as an arrow. I am writing for the pleasure of writing, in full and absolute freedom. I am letting the play be born the way it wants to be born."

In some of the letters, Pirandello refers to his sense of despair about his personal life. His wife had developed a persecution mania during their marriage and was removed to a sanatorium in 1919. She died in 1959. Abba was married to an American after Pirandello's death; she lived in the United States during World War II and founded the Pirandello Society in New York.

In a letter from Berlin in 1930 to the actress in Rome, after describing how he had written all night, Pirandello wrote: "Can the work I have done ever compensate me for the pain this dawn brought me, annulling the bitterness of my own fate in the general bitterness of the utter utility of this mortal life?"

POSTCARD  
Changing Cincinnati

By Isabel Wilkerson  
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — Mark Twain once said that if in the world ended, he would rather be in Cincinnati because things there happen 10 years later. Now the city that once scoffed at the railroads and stuck with the steamboats chugging down the Ohio River has changed. The city's downtown has grown so rapidly that the city has run out of places to build. The city fathers are about to tear down office buildings to build taller ones. And the only space left now, officials say, is the riverbank or over the state line, possibly in Indiana.

Cincinnatians fretted for years over whether to allow more conventioners in the city, and, having relented, they are now doubling the size of their convention center. The changes have brought Cincinnati's attention they say they could do without. Cincinnati's neighbors to the south, the northern Kentucky towns bordering the Ohio River, are lining up to share Cincinnati's success, all wanting a bridge linking them to the city. And developers are now looking to historic sites that could be razed for office towers, sending residents scrambling to get landmark status to save the city's skyline.

Much of the expansion came after Cincinnatians saw nearby cities, such as Louisville and Indianapolis, gaining ground on Cincinnati. But the talk these days is of getting the city ready for its bicentennial in 1988, when steamboats will once again churn down the muddy Ohio, fireworks will fly from the top of skyscrapers and everyone will reminisce about the city that could have been Chicago.

CINCINNATI grew on the shores of the Ohio River near the point where Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana meet. There, Benjamin Stites, a Revolutionary War veteran, an from New Jersey, and 25 other settlers landed about December 1788, and called the place Lousienville, or City Across the Mouth of the Licking River. It was later named Cincinnati, after Lucius Cincinnati, the Roman war hero. The town started as a river trading post, later got into meatpacking, and, after nearly 200 years, is still trying to figure out "what we want

to be when we grow up," as the mayor, Charles Luken, puts it. It is home to Procter & Gamble and General Electric. But back in the 1840s and 1850s, Cincinnati, then a huge commercial center, had the chance to become what Chicago now is. The city fathers turned down the offer to become a railroad hub, figuring they had a sure thing with the steamboat trade. Now, in hindsight, residents say they would not have wanted Cincinnati's competition anyway. "Cincinnatians don't look with great envy at other cities," Luken said. "We're developing at a pace that suits us fine. We don't want to be New York or Chicago."

Unlike other industrial cities, the streets here are clean and tree-lined and the unemployment rate is under 7 percent. With 400,000 residents, it is a brisk Middle Western city of storefronts and skyscrapers that moves in a slow, Southern swagger.

BECAUSE there seem to be as many Indiana and Kentucky license plates as Ohio plates in Cincinnati and the Greater Cincinnati International Airport is, in fact, in Covington, Kentucky, some Cincinnatians have to be reminded that they live in the same state as Toledo.

Many feel they have little in common with Cleveland. "Clevelanders think of us as dumb Southerners," said Gregory Vehr, an aide to the Cincinnati City Council, "and we consider them crude New Yorkers." The hills of Cincinnati were once crisscrossed with breweries started by the German immigrants who settled here in the 1840s and got a hankering for the lager beer of the old country. By the turn of century, Cincinnati had almost 40 breweries and rivaled St. Louis and Milwaukee. But last fall Cincinnati's two surviving beer factories merged and now the city is down to its last brewery, the Hudepohl-Schoening Brewing Co. The breweries attributed the merger to declining sales, but as rumored Cincinnatians that the new company would stay in Cincinnati and that residents would even be able to purchase a Cincinnati version of that oenococci, the wine cooler.

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TURKEY: M. Saba...  
UNITED KINGDOM: S. Child...  
USA  
NEW YORK: International Her...  
LOS ANGELES: Media Media...  
SAN FRANCISCO: Calif...  
MIDWEST: Harold...  
SOUTH WEST: Ray...  
ARGENTINA: Iris...  
BRAZIL: Antonio...  
CHILE: Ricardo...  
ECUADOR: Luigi...  
MEXICO: Susana...  
JAPAN: Toshiaki...  
KOREA: International...  
MALAYSIA: SINGAPORE...  
NETHERLANDS: J.M. Klobian...  
NEW ZEALAND: Anthony...  
NORWAY: Finn...  
POLAND: J.M. Klobian...  
PORTUGAL: J.M. Klobian...  
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